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Tower Views

by Clearway

Public Opinion and Strikes

Self-Imposed Deprivation

Let's Unveil Brotherhood

¶ **Public opinion grows** vocal in the steel strike situation. C. I. O. strikers, who hailed arriving National Guardsmen under the impression that in preserving the status quo the organization was favoring the union, changed their tune to an abusive theme when they discovered the military likewise proposed to enforce the injunction against illegal picketing.

¶ **At Johnstown, Penna.,** the closing by Governor Earle's martial law order of Bethlehem Steel mills brings a protest from business leaders. Merchants spend $60,000 for advertisements emphasizing the public's interest in two fundamental liberties: the right of local self-government and the right of individuals to pursue lawful occupations peaceably and within the law.

¶ **The incident emphasizes** the public's disfavor of violence. When C. I. O. workers, or any other labor organizations, abuse the right to strike by introducing violence, they are pursuing a defeatist's course, if past events are a criterion. The cause of unionism was greatly injured by the Herring massacre of 1922 and the Homestead massacre of 1892, even though in each case unionists and non-unionists suffered. Similarly, the confession of the McNamara brothers in 1911 to dynamiting a Los Angeles newspaper plant reacted unfavorably on the union movement. Likewise, the cause of labor suffered from the acts of uncontrolled agitators when seven policemen were bombed at Haymarket Square in Chicago while breaking up a pro-labor meeting, and anti-radical sentiment gained a great impetus when in 1920 a bomb was touched off opposite the Morgan offices in Wall Street.

¶ **Indeed, in the light** of past events, there seems less danger that organized labor may force radical demands on industry than that public irritation over methods employed by unrestrained laborites may foster a fascist method for controlling lawless men. Therefore, there is gratification that, despite grumbling in the ranks, the C. I. O. officials are advising local unions to abandon plans for a general sympathy walkout. Weaving in and out of the labor-management problem is a golden thread of compromise, and labor today is in a fine position to touch that golden strand. It has the privilege of throwing away its brickbats and picking up public respect.

¶ **The cycle of national** self-sufficiency has caught up with its own tail and bids fair to whirl out of the international industrial scene to make way for a better basis of world trade. Such is the impression gathered from Robert H. Cabell's remarks before the National Association of Credit Men meeting in Chicago. Says the president of Armour & Co.: "The idea that each nation can provide for itself all those things which modern man needs and desires must be abandoned." A loaf of bread is more filling than a decree; a broad concept more patriotic than a salute.

¶ **The steam gauge** in the Spanish boiler continues to fluctuate as a result of fuel thrown on the fires of diplomatic dissension by the Leipsig torpedo incident. Yesterday's relief of pressure, over Italo-German decisions to confine protests to a final withdrawal from the four-power sea patrol, is succeeded by a new high level of anxiety as the two dictators decide to reinforce their naval squadrons in Spanish waters. Since withdrawal from the control scheme should indicate fewer German and Italian vessels in Spanish waters, observers see a grim threat in the likelihood of a strong naval display on the part of the Spanish Government's totalitarian enemies.

¶ **Do the dictators** propose to blockade the Spanish ports without authorization? Such a course, officials warn, would not be tolerated by France and Great Britain. The dictatorships, however, find convenient arguments to justify the course they have taken. Germany, indeed, protests its "moderation." It blames England for the present Spanish situation, implying that with similar provocation involving British ships England would have taken a different course. Germany says that the occasion offered an opportunity to demonstrate the value of the collective security system. She deplores its failure, mainly because it shows a lack of faith in German trustworthiness.

¶ **There can be no** question of the seriousness of the situation, but a hopeful aspect appears in the fact that Germany still retains its seat on the Non-intervention Committee while refusing to co-operate in the Spanish patrol. While the nations disagree, therefore, they still appear willing to continue the discussion. The right solution still stands statuesquely awaiting its unveiling. The veil is the mesmeric mists of pride and self-interest; the great dispeller of mists and drawer of veils is the essential truth and universal potency of right ideas. Seers are needed to see this.

Mars Void of Water Vapor, Mt. Wilson Study Indicates; Diamonds Produced in 'Lab'

Progress in Experiments With Synthetic Gems Reported at 100th Meeting of Association for Advancement of Science

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo, June 24—Once again astronomers behind the world's largest telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory study the atmosphere surrounding the planet Mars and report "there is no evidence of any water vapor present."

Results of recent research by Dr. Walter S. Adams and Dr. Theodore Dunham, Jr., disclosed at sessions of the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science today, will quiet again for a time the many-lived hypothesis that intelligent beings inhabit Mars and are responsible for the network of "canali" seen visually by a handful of astronomers. The joint paper was intimately connected with this question, though no mention of it was made, because without water, plants and animals such as inhabit the earth cannot exist.

At last night's general session attended by members of each of the 162 affiliated societies, Prof. Nevil V. Sidgwick, of Lincoln College, Oxford, reviewed the present status of research on "molecules." This address was the sixth Maiben lecture of the association since the lectureship was established in 1932.

Planet Too Low

The Mount Wilson observations of Mars were made recently with the 100-inch Hooker telescope because of a large grating spectrograph and photographic plates sensitive to a region of the spectrum containing a number of prominent water-vapor lines were available. But the planet was too low in the sky for direct photographic observations.

Photographs of the planet's spectrum were made, for water, like sodium, iron, etc., has its characteristic lines or spectrum "fingerprints."

The instrument used by Adams and Dunham was the plane-grating spectrograph of nine-foot focal length at the coudé focus of the 100-inch reflector. The grating, a

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President Praised By Lady Astor At White House Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—President Roosevelt was commended today by Viscountess Astor for not "hating back."

Emerging from a half hour's general chat with the President whom she described as an old friend, the Virginia-bred member of the British House of Commons said she thought it "remarkable" that "a man so hated could keep free of hate."

To newspaper reporters outside the President's office, Lady Astor expressed opinions on half a dozen subjects—the status of women, strikes, European conditions, the Basque children, and Anglo-American efforts for world peace. Her conclusion was: "What's right is coming, but it's a slow process."

Lady Astor predicted that "if England holds her head, and Germany doesn't do anything foolish, we'll get out of this trouble."

She observed that "in nations where women are free today, such as Sweden, Great Britain and the United States, things are pretty well stabilized, but in nations where women are kept in the home, appalling things are going on." While expressing the opinion that she thought it would be a long time before there would be a woman President in the United States, Lady Astor put in a good word for Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. "If she weren't a woman, I think we'd hear more about her," she declared.

The British peeress described present labor troubles as a "picnic" compared with the railroad and other strikes of 1919.

Asked if she had a "few choice words" to say about the Duke of Windsor, Lady Astor retorted they would have to be both "few" and "choice."

"Remember," she laughed, "I'm a politician—"

She said she thought it would be "cruelty, not kindness," to bring the homeless Basque children to the United States. "I was opposed to taking them to England; and I don't think they should be brought to the United States," she declared. She added: "I've been fighting for children in the House of Commons for years, but some of these people didn't know children existed before."

Lady Astor was a guest at the state dinner given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt last night in honor of Prime Minister and Mme. Van Zeeland of Belgium. She has been visiting her brother in Virginia for about a week and expects to sail back to England next Wednesday on the Normandie.

Senate Approves Plan to Broaden Income Tax Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Senate today adopted, 35 to 31, the long-urged La Follette amendment to the nuisance tax bill providing for a broadening of income tax base as a means of increasing American revenues. The object is achieved under the amendment sponsored by Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, by lowering present exemptions.

The amendment was brought up after the Senate had defeated, 50 to 26, a proposal by the Senate Finance Committee to extend the present $650,000,000 nuisance levies for only one year. A two-year extension of the taxes was provided in the bill passed by the House.

"There is no reason," Mr. La Follette said in support of his amendment, "why those earning less than $50,000 a year should not bear a greater proportionate share of the tax burden in relation to their ability to pay."

He then read a schedule of the amount various incomes would contribute under his amendment.

The income of a married man without dependents would not be increased under the surtax amendment until the $6000 mark was reached, he said.

Mexico Seizes Railroad in New Socialist Move

MEXICO, D. F., June 24 (AP)—President Cardenas pushed his socialistic program another step forward today with expropriation of the country's greatest railway line, the National Railways of Mexico.

The Government's decision, disclosed suddenly after a cabinet meeting, was to be issued in the Official Gazette today.

Since the National Railways was incorporated in 1907, the Government has owned 51.35 per cent of the stock. United States and foreign bondholders will be reimbursed after the expropriated properties are revalued, the Government said. In 1930 such United States investors' holdings were estimated at $73,000,000.

Socialistic Program

Previous moves in President Cardenas' socialistic program have included expropriation of much agricultural land and its distribution among peasants, partial nationalization of Mexico's oil industry, and the teaching of socialistic theories in schools.

A government department will operate the National Railways with power to reorganize the lines on a sound and paying basis. For years the company has been losing millions of pesos. In 1935 its debt to Mexican and foreign bondholders totaled 1,086,258,228 pesos (about $302,000,000)

Value of Property

Once the lines are formally taken over by the new federal department, members of the powerful railroad union will become federal employees subject to government regulations. The union claims 48,000 members. A government spokesman said their right to strike will be recognized. The National Railways owns 6818 miles of track and controls, in addition, 1706 miles. The lines link practically every major city and town in Mexico.

Assets were listed in 1934 at 1,045,442,916 pesos (about $282,269,587), including road valuation of 850,475,681 pesos (about $228,000,000)

The expropriation order was the first under the law issued Nov. 23, 1936, which empowered the Government to expropriate private properties for "cause of public utility."

Czech Action Stirs German Demand To Annul Balloon Race

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—A demand for annulment of this year's James Gordon Bennett balloon race because two German balloons were forced down by Czechoslovakian authorities was filed with the Belgian Aero Club today by the German Aero Club.

Czech police compelled the two German competitors to land, asserting that they had not obtained permission to fly over Czechoslovakia.

The winner of the race still had not been announced. A. Janusz of Poland and Ernest de Muyter of Belgium covered the longest distance, both landing in Latvia Tuesday within a few miles of each other. Twelve balloons started from Brussels June 20.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent.

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Europe Eyes Italo-Reich Naval Moves

Reinforcements Being Rushed to Spanish Waters Disturb London

Blockade Hint

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden urged the British House of Commons today to accept reports of German warship movements off Spain "with great reserve."

Mr. Eden said also that neither the International Non-Intervention Commission nor British patrol ships could confirm reports of Italian troop landings in southern Spain.

Britain was watching for new reports of mass German fleet movements in Spanish waters.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—The German-Italian decision to re-enforce their naval squadrons in Spanish waters bids fair to wipe out any relief felt in British circles at yesterday's decision to confine their action on the Leipzig incident to "final" withdrawal from the naval control scheme.

With Germany and Italy now no longer participating in the non-intervention control, these countries, it is argued, should need fewer vessels in Spanish waters. Their merchantmen, trading to Francoist ports, will presumably still take control officers on board, as prescribed under the control scheme.

In these circumstances, why the reinforcements? No one here, of course, knows the answer for certain, but there is an unmistakable tendency to draw conclusions that the two dictators propose, when they have concentrated a sufficient force, to apply some form of blockade against the Loyalists.

Until this fear has been proved groundless, the present feeling of tension is not expected to diminish. On the contrary, any such action on the part of the authoritarian states would strip the last vestige of impartiality from the fiction of non-intervention.

While it is emphasized here that by no means all the intervention, even in the past few weeks, has been on the side of the rebels, it is, nevertheless, a fact that Germany and Italy have intervened on a far larger scale than anybody else. If they should now claim the right to prevent help reaching the Loyalists while continuing to supply men and materials to the insurgents, a very grave situation would at once arise.

Labor Brings Pressure

Meanwhile recent events have caused the Labor opposition to reverse its attitude on the Spanish situation. At a special meeting of the joint council of the Trades Union Council, national executive board of the Labor Party, and the executive committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party in the Commons yesterday, it was decided to bring pressure to bear on the Government with the two-fold aim of securing immediate action by the League of Nations to end acts of aggression against the Spanish Government and for immediate restoration of the latter's right to buy arms.

Britain blamed by Reich for new rift: Page 2.

Van Zeeland and U. S. Foreign Policy

White House Parley Not Prelude to Change, Observers Say

Neutrality Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Belgium's Prime Minister, Paul Van Zeeland, continued lengthy discussions of Europe's fundamental economic problems with President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and other high government officials here today as the latter simultaneously studied the latest dispatches on the Spanish crisis precipitated by the massing of German and Italian fleets in Mediterranean waters.

The content of the discussions with Dr. Van Zeeland was kept a closely guarded secret, but in informed sources it was intimated they were primarily of an exploratory nature and exchange of information and did not contemplate any major change in America's attitude towards Europe's difficulties.

Morning dispatches on the Spanish situation failed to shake the confidence of the State Department that a peaceful solution will be reached, but it was conceded privately that the extent of German and Italian fleet concentrations produces a delicate situation which might easily result in an explosive incident.

Pressure on Administration

It was denied that any American representations have been made to either Germany or Italy as was done at the time of the Almeria bombardment incident. However, pressure is being exerted again on the Administration from anti-fascist sources to invoke the neutrality act against Germany and Spain. The possibility remains that the attention of those governments will be called to the implications of such action should their future course make it inevitable.

The embargo which would be placed on shipment of munitions of war, if the act were invoked, would not make any important difference to either Germany or Italy, but it is clear the ban on the use of merchant ships of those countries by American citizens would be a serious blow to either of them.

In the opinion of observers here the United States could, if it wished to indicate its displeasure with the two fascist governments, justify application of the neutrality act against them. Their recent behavior towards the Spanish Government is of such a nature as to be open to extremes of interpretation. The disposal now is to lean backward as far as possible and avoid use of the neutrality act unless a state of war becomes so obvious it can not be ignored. The United States presumably will repeat the initiative it took during the Ethiopian war in being the first nation to brand Italy as a belligerent.

Economic Problems Aired

While this immediate crisis was absorbing attention at the State Department, the President and Dr. Van Zeeland were devoting hours to a broad discussion of basic European economic problems which are largely responsible for the immediate crisis, as well as all other tense situations in Europe. The two spent the afternoon privately together yesterday on the President's yacht Potomac. After a formal White House dinner in honor of the visiting Prime Minister, the President

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

By a Staff Artist — Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium

Mounting Tax Losses Laid To Legal Avoidance Device

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Declaring that the Government has suffered an "enormous" and progressively increasing loss of income by the tax avoidance device of the personal holding company, Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, laid names and figures today before the congressional joint committee.

Offering charts showing an analysis of 1300 cases, he gave the committee the specific illustration of 17 such companies. In all instances, he pointed out, the tax avoidance device had been "perfectly legal" under terms of existing law, and gives the wealthy individuals who thus "split themselves into multiple personalities" a tax saving advantage over those who remain single entities.

The use of such devices, he declared, is "spreading very rapidly under present tax-avoidance publicity conditions."

Holding Firms Listed

Among the first identified personal holding companies named were the following:

Robert P. Scripps Co.—Personal holding company of Robert P. Scripps, newspaper publisher.

E. W. Scripps Co.—Personal holding company of E. W. Scripps, son of the first.

Consolidated Publishers Co.—Owned by Paul Block.

Adason Tobacco Co. and Penn Tobacco Co.—Chief owners of which, Mr. Helvering said, were Andrew W. Mellon, C. Louis Allen, C. D. Marshall and R. B. Mellon.

Kovik Investments, Ltd.—Higgins (no first name given).

The Tennessee Co.—W. W. Hawkins.

Peter Berkey Corporation—Peter Berkey.

Lawrence Industrial Corporation—Colon E. Summerfield.

Falk Investment Co.—Herman W. Falk.

Terrace Finance Corporation—Clement C. Smit (deceased) and wife.

Marion Finance Co.—Estate of George P. Miller.

Smoot Sand & Gravel Co., of Canada, Ltd.—L. E. Smoot.

Altew Co., Ltd.—A. S. Brown.

Other Names Listed

It was brought out, as the committee looked over the analysis, that the Tenn. Co., listed as owned by W. W. Hawkins, later had more than 50 per cent of its stock acquired by James Hammond, who, Mr. Helvering said, was a publisher and editor.

Names of Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. F. C. Lamont, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Mrs. Irene Jackson Sloan, Roy W. Howard and Mrs. Roy W. Howard were submitted as persons who had formed personal holding companies.

Stating once more to questioners that the device is legal and spreading, Mr. Helvering said:

"The atmosphere in which such schemes grow so rapidly is well illustrated by a recent statement appearing in the press in which J. P. Morgan is reported to have said, 'If the Government doesn't know enough to collect its taxes a man is a fool to pay them.' That attitude is fairly general."

Remedial Action

Mr. Helvering pointed out that the object of the present hearing is not to divulge names of tax avoiders or evaders but to impress on Congress the need for prompt remedial action to plug loopholes.

The 1300 cases cited, he said, are typical and selected "at random" from 4516 holding company returns.

"In brief," said Mr. Helvering at one point, "tax avoidance by use of the personal holding company arises because many wealthy taxpayers of the nation have split themselves into multiple personalities with the single purpose of avoiding the payment of taxes which would be due if they followed the natural, untax-conscious course of remaining one personality."

Under the scheme, the assets of a person, a group or a family are acquired by a corporation, who thereby insulate themselves to greater or less degree from normal taxation. It is frequently cheaper, Mr. Helvering explained, for an individual in the higher brackets to pay the taxes levied on a personal holding com-

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Nanking Ultimatum Warns Szechwan's Warlord to Submit

NANKING, June 24 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Chinese Minister of War, announced a program today for nationalization of the virtually independent province of Szechwan in what was considered as tantamount to an ultimatum to Governor Liu Hsiang.

Officials were unwilling to commit themselves as to what Nanking's course would be if the war lord of the vast far western province refused to comply. They hinted, however, that the program, which was approved by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was Nanking's "last word."

The plan Governor Liu was ordered to put into effect at once included complete subjugation of all military and political organizations to the Nanking Government.

Troop Control Of Johnstown Ended by Earle

Pennsylvania Governor Says Crisis Ended; C.I.O. Ready to Arbitrate

Girdler on Stand

Steel Head Renews Charge Before Senators Union Is 'Irresponsible'

An offer from the C. I. O. to submit the $1,000,000-a-day steel strike to arbitration by President Roosevelt and the lifting of martial law in Johnstown, Penna., marked the day's developments in the steel crisis.

Declaring the emergency at an end, Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania lifted martial law in Johnstown, effective at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Governor's action followed accumulated public opposition to the closing of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's huge Cambria plant, opposition that reached a climax in a $60,000 appeal to the nation by the city's business leaders.

As the President's three-man mediation board met at Cleveland, Ohio, with officials of the Inland Steel Company, Thomas M. Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, testified before the Senate Post Office Committee, which is investigating the strike. Mr. Girdler was found to be one of the season's most aggressive witnesses, as he reiterated his determination not to sign a contract with the C. I. O.

Threat of a general strike in the Mahoning Valley was dissipated when C. I. O. leaders advised local unions to abandon plans for a far-flung tie-up of this area.

The Associated Press summarizes the strike situation as follows:

Johnstown, Penna.—James Mark, head of the striking steel workers at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Cameria works, said today the union "will resist to the best of our ability" any attempt to reopen the mills tomorrow.

Cleveland, Ohio—Refusal by officials of "little steel" to sign contracts with the C. I. O. remained the so-far insoluble pellet of the steel strike controversy. Officials agreed, however, to return to the conference table for a third try today.

Warren, Ohio — John McKeown, C. I. O organizer, said today he had advised his unionists to abandon plans for a general industrial strike. Union leaders had threatened to order 14,000 workers from their jobs in a general strike against Governor Davey's policy of protecting workers who want to continue on the job in the Republic Steel plant here. Growing tautness resulted in the summoning of police reserves to augment militiamen. Five manufacturers closed plants in Warren and Niles, Ohio, after the C. I. O. notified its unions to abandon plans for a general sympathy strike.

Youngstown, Ohio — Mayor Lionel Evans telegraphed President Roosevelt and Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio asking their aid in reopening strike-bound steel mills. Three plants of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and one of the Republic Steel Corporation are strike-bound over refusal of the companies to sign labor contracts with the steel workers' organizing committee.

Business leaders carried before the nation today in full-page newspaper advertisements their fight against the closing of the $50,000,000 Bethlehem Steel mills here by Gov. George H. Sarle's martial law order.

Detroit, Mich.—The head of the Ford Motor Company's service department was called a second time to testify before Judge Ralph W. Giddy, the one-man grand jury investigating a riot outside the Ford Rouge plant, May 26

Philadelphia—After a day's defiance of a court decree ordering them to abandon a sit-down strike in the Apex Hosiery Mills, Inc., strikers finally came out quietly, after conciliation efforts by Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

Pittsburgh—Striking mailing room employees of the three Pittsburgh newspapers voted against a compromise settlement of their three-day walkout. The vote was 103 to 40. The strike forced suspension of publication by the newspapers Tuesday.

Other labor developments: Page 6.

Miss Earhart Flies For Timor Island

BATAVIA, Java, June 24 (AP)—Amelia Earhart ended a three-day rest at near-by Bandoeng and hopped today for Kupang, Timor Island, on another leg of her leisurely round-the-world trip.

Kupang is about 1200 miles east of Batavia. From Kupang she plans to fly to Australia.

Miss Earhart and her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, took off at 6:30 a. m. Greenwich Time (1:30 a. m., E. S. T.)

Their first stop was to be at Sourabaya, Java, 250 miles east of Batavia. Since the flight to Kupang is a long one, it was considered possible that the American fliers might not attempt the entire distance today.

From Kupang, Miss Earhart will face a hazardous journey across the Timor Sea, where weather conditions are notoriously bad, to Port Darwin, Australia.

Beer Propaganda and Women: A New Threat to Temperance

Pressure Group Viewed as Attempt to 'Guide' Legislation

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The newly-formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation with its elaborate plans to propagandize the United States with subtle, indirect appeals for beer was, at least partially, conceived as a powerful pressure group to guide legislation the way the brewers want it to go. This conclusion is deducible from the utterances of authorities close to to the liquor interests, from the brewers' own trade publications and from the foundation's publicity releases.

Inspired to reach out for the powerful weapons of propaganda by mounting dry strength, and paramountly interested in increasing the volume of their liquor sales, brewers in the foundation have devised one of the most inclusive, all-pervading and exhaustive "mass suggestion" campaigns ever attempted by any special interest in the United States.

The evidence indicates that the brewers were actually so aware of their own failures during repeal and of the rising public hostility that they were treating the return of prohibition as a real possibility. The evidence also indicates that the brewers have resorted to propaganda so elaborately planned that they hope the foundation may become one of the great pressure groups in the nation.

Women and Propaganda

What the foundation has done so far, reveals that the thinking of the American women is one of the first salients to be stormed in this "shape-your-thinking-for-you" campaign. This conclusion is unavoidable from the facts—from the fact that the luncheon at which the foundation was launched made "beer in the home" its theme song,

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the fourth of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Possibility of Return to Prohibition Seen in Brewers' Action

from the fact that the invited guests were supposed to be powers in the kitchen, from the fact that one of the foundation's most ubiquitous releases has been a brochure by the director of the home institute of a large New York newspaper. This brochure, rhapsodizing the use of beer in cooking, its attractiveness in the refrigerator, and omitting any reference to the ugliness, suffering and squalor that beer has brought to the home, is one of the outstanding indications of the foundation's industry and energy.

At least three copies of this brochure have shown up in various departments of this newspaper. Such triplicate mailing must indicate how voluminous is the ammunition of this foundation and how heavy and persistent its bombardment of women's thinking is to be. But the kitchen and the woman is only one target of the propagandist's pressure.

This more-beer campaign is in the hands of experts who know all the devices that were employed so successfully during the war, when the masses were living in a world of veils, a world fashioned in the image and likeness of the propagandists' purposes. Just as potent devices and much more potent mediums are projected for the present campaign.

Isolation of Groups

Fundamental among these devices is the isolation and "persuasion" of different groups. It is obvious from the releases so far that the foundation will attempt to dissuade the church from its historic hostility to all kinds of liquor, that it will make a bid for the favor of farm, business and labor groups. The business groups will be wooed with assertions of the brewers' tax contributions to the treasury; the farm industry with claims that brewing provides a market for the farmers' products and the laborer will be told that beer is the cheap drink he can afford. The business man will not be told that beer taxes fell far short of expectations, that at best they represent the natural accompaniments of general recovery; the farmer will not be told that milk is a more profitable way to use his raw materials than beer; the laborer will not be told that his nickels and dimes on the beer counter have paid most of the millions of dollars of taxes. But such are the usages of propaganda.

What signalizes and makes dangerous this present campaign is the grandiose designs that the evidence indicates are harbored by those in charge. There are reasons to conclude that the foundation has contemplated a bold extension of its propaganda horizons to include use of the radio, the movies and the colleges. Some years ago certain public utilities were roundly criticized for attempting to plead their case in the schools and colleges. But the

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"Sweeten it with Domino" Refined in U.S.A.
Crystal 2 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Tablets
Crystallized by Adant Process
Crystal 1 lb. Domino Cane Sugar Squares
American Sugar Refining

Vanilla fashions IN RED CROSS SHOES $6.50
SIZES TO 11—AAAA TO EEE
EXPERT FITTERS
Arthur Kent, Inc.
SPECIALISTS EXCLUSIVELY IN RED CROSS SHOES
21 W. 39th ST., just off Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
534 MADISON AVE. at 54th St., N. Y. C.
*1540 3d AVE., near 86th St., N. Y. C.
*2960 3d AVE., near 153rd St., Bronx
298 LIVINGSTON ST., Brooklyn
4 P. O. ARCADE, Bridgeport
68 BROADWAY, near Main St., Paterson
439 S. SALINA ST., Syracuse
23 EAST AVE., Rochester
30 N. PENN ST., Indianapolis
*Open Evenings
Send for Summer Style Brochure

Golf and SEA AIR

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK

IN the invigorating air of the Maritimes . . . On the well-known '18' at the *Algonquin Hotel*, St. Andrews, N. B., modeled after the world-known Scottish course. With good living, boating, fishing, bathing in a sheltered, sandy-beach cove. Cross Fundy Bay to *The Pines*, Digby, N. S., for more golf, boating, fishing—swimming in a glass-enclosed pool. Visit the *Cornwallis Inn* at Kentville—close to Grand Pré; The *Lord Nelson*, Halifax (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.). At the *Lakeside Inn*, Yarmouth, you are close to Nova Scotia's thrilling tuna-fishing grounds.

Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single $6 up; double $5 per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 25-Sept. 11), Single $8 up; double $7 per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 26-Sept. 7), Single $9 up; double $8 per person.

Steamship Service—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews-Saint John. Ferry Service—Saint John, N. B. to Digby, N. S. and Dominion Atlantic Railway connections.

Canadian Pacific HOTELS
See Local Agent or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities

Rogers Peet

Our keynote's Quality. Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes that measure up to the Rogers Peet standard.

HOT WEATHER SUGGESTIONS

Suits of the finest English worsteds, $75.
Worsted flannel suits, $58.
Equataire suits, $50.
Forecaster* tropicals, $45.
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Britain Blamed by Reich For New Rift Over Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 24—Great Britain is openly and unequivocally blamed by the German rulers for the manner in which the Spanish situation has developed.

German authorities consider that the Reich acted with unparalleled moderation and express freely their doubt that England, were she involved in such case, would have preserved the same calm. They recall certain historical situations when England could not by any stretch of the imagination maintain that she was fulfilling her international tasks, but in which she proceeded, the Völkischer Beobachter declares, "with amazing determination."

This time "only" a German ship is concerned and England and France prefer not to put Valencia in the wrong to admitting that Germany is in the right.

In the view of the German authorities, more has been destroyed in the past 24 hours than the control system which was already riddled. The fear, in fact, is expressed that although the cruiser Leipzig is uninjured the solidarity of Europe has been impaired. Germany had hoped that the occasion might have been considered opportune to demonstrate the value of the collective security system and she deplores the fact, not so much because that system has not been used as that lack of faith in her statements dictated the policy of Britain and France there can, of course, German authorities announce, be no question of further co-operation with London and Paris in respect of the so-called "control system," but Germany is ready and willing to co-operate in an endeavor to deal with the Spanish problem. The German Government retains its seat, therefore, in the International Non-intervention Committee.

The dispatch of the battleship Admiral Graf Spee to Spanish waters is explained here as necessary in order to safeguard German interests. The seriousness with which the situation is still viewed in authoritative quarters here can be judged from the fact that Joachim von Ribbentrop, Ambassador at London, has been summoned to Berlin to report and to assist in Chancellor Hitler's consultations with his advisers.

Chilean Workers Receive Benefits For Dependents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The "family allowance" has been extended to all Chilean services, including the army and navy and civil servants. It had been conceded to private employees by a special law at the beginning of the year. It has been voted a complete success.

It is worked in this way: all contribute to a special family wage fund with a salary deduction of two per cent. The employer, official and private, contributes another two per cent. The money is paid into a special social prevision bank for each group of workers in which the state, employer and employed has representation.

The allowance is worked out every half year by dividing the fund total by the number of dependents. Dependents include disabled parents, wives and children under the age of 16. There is a flat allowance for each. Every Jan. 1 and July 1 the respective bank notifies the employer the allowance fixed for the succeeding six months and the latter pays the amount to the employee with dependents. This class of employee at first wished to know why he too had to pay 2 per cent of his salary, but the Government explained that the flat levy was for his protection. With equal deductions all around, there would be no object in an employer giving preference, as he would do otherwise, to unmarried workers or those with dependents.

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Navy Patrol

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gap in Cordon

Section From Which Italy and Germany Have Withdrawn Their Ships Is Shown on This Map of Spain

Insurgents Take Factory Town On Way to Santander

PORTUGALETE, Spain, June 24 (AP)—The insurgent tide rolls westward from Bilbao toward Santander, last important city held by the Basques.

Artillery thundered in the hills, five columns of infantrymen moved out of the Bilbao region on roads leading toward Santander.

Insurgents occupied Portugalete industrial town which was the last foothold of Basques along the Nervion estuary linking fallen Bilbao to the sea.

Portugalete was a rich prize. The town is jammed with factories, smelters and coal and iron ore deposits. Its wharves were lined with tugs, freighters and barges.

Government troops held out until the very last. They dynamited the bridge linking Portugalete with Las Arenas, across the estuary.

Every night for a week Basque snipers along the Portugalete shore took pot shots at the advancing insurgents.

A number of buildings were burned, and much of the population was evacuated.

Although several barges and small freighters were sunk by the departing Basques, most of the commercial ships were left undisturbed.

The first warship of any nation entering Bilbao waters since occupation of the city Saturday—a French destroyer—anchored just off the breakwater between Portugalete and Las Arenas. Lying well within the harbor, it did not attempt to communicate with the Las Arenas shore, but a motor gig made several trips to the Portugalete side.

Bread finally became plentiful in Bilbao. The city rapidly was approaching normalcy with radios blaring, street cars running and business houses opening their doors

Church Groups Open Canadian Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 24—The Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, formerly known as the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, opens its quadriennial meeting here yesterday. At the same time quadriennial meeting of the International Union of Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches will hold a two-day conference here. This will be the second time these bodies have met in Canada. The last meetings were held in Belfast in June, 1933.

The W. M. S. Union represents 23 societies from all parts of the British Empire, France, Switzerland, Hungary, and the United States. Miss Bessie MacMurchy, international secretary of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is the president; Miss Margaret E. Hodge, New York, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is vice-president, and Mrs. Daniel M. Hamilton, Redhill, Surrey, Eng., is secretary.

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Van Zeeland Adds High Scholarship To Public Service

By Kees Van Hoek
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paul van Zeeland is typical of his generation. For he belongs to those who stood in the trenches and who lived through Armageddon vowing that a better world must be built on the ruins of the collapse which the World War brought in its wake: that upheaval of all values.

But a better world for Belgium could only mean a better world for Europe, in which constellation his fatherland takes such a pivotal place.

Born in 1893 at Soignies, in the province of Hainaut, of well-to-do and pious parents who, though living in a Walloon district were of Flemish parentage, he naturally, when the time came, went to Louvain, Belgium's Roman Catholic University, for his studies. As naturally he chose law which, without binding him to a fixed career, opens a multitude of doors on the continent.

While at Louvain the German invasion interrupted a student known for academic disposition and painstaking work. The young scholar became soldier, joined the infantry, won the Military Cross before 1914 was out, but soon afterward found himself a prisoner of war in Germany.

Resumed Legal Studies

He tried to escape—twice—punishment followed, but he was finally exchanged against a German prisoner, in humanitarian Switzerland. From there, after the Armistice, he reached Louvain again to conclude his studies, soon to graduate as Doctor of Law.

His flair for languages won him a place on the Belgian Relief Commission which went to the United States in 1920. He took advantage of finding himself in the States to settle down for a quiet year at Princeton University, from which he received a Master of Arts degree in economics.

A year later, young Dr. van Zeeland joined the staff of Belgium's National Bank, his American degree having proved an excellent recommendation. His services were forthwith concentrated on delegations abroad. He started by becoming the bank's representative at the Genoa World Economic Conference of 1922.

After a successful mission in Czechoslovakia he became the bank's secretary, soon to be "loaned" to Greece as special adviser to the Ministry of Finance, finally to be nominated vice-governor on his return in 1926.

One of his first occupations in this responsible office was his share in the founding of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, outcome of that constant maneuvering between victors and vanquished, which provided that decade of contemporary history with no end of international conferences.

Joined Princeton Faculty

International expresses and bevies of busy secretaries had not made the scholar in Dr. van Zeeland lose signt nor taste for academic distinctions.

Within 10 years of his gradaution he rejoined his Alma Mater as professor and it was again the influence of Princeton which made him at Louvain the founder of the Institute for Economic Sciences, now highly flourishing.

As scholar and economist he went to Russia, to study the Five-Year Plan, on which he wrote a book clearly showing his open and analytical views, for by parentage and convictions he could hardly be expected to show much sympathy for the Communist experiment. Little he foresaw then that only a few years later it would be he, who as Prime Minister, moved Belgium's diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia.

From Moscow the traveling professor went to Cairo, invited to advise the Egyptian government in its financial complications, and via Cairo he reached once more the United States, to study the effects of the New Deal. The international financier, whom certain elements in his country used to assault as a partisan of the autocracy of money and the trustification of industry, came back to Europe as an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt.

In March, 1935, the Cabinet of Georges Theunis, an able financier of the orthodox school, almost en bloc made a pilgrimage to Paris to beseech the great Latin sister, to whom successive postwar Belgian governments had hung on by the apron strings, for help in its financial difficulties.

Paris refused—and M. Theunis resigned.

Youngest Prime Minister

Europe's youngest king chose a man of his own generation to become Europe's youngest Prime Minister. In a stormy debate Paul van Zeeland not only got Chamber and Senate to consent to a devaluation of the belga—the already once devalued Belgian franc—to 28 per cent, but enforced a special bill granting, for one year, unheard-of powers to control prices and to bring order in the country's budget.

Severe economies with their unavoidable hardships made the Prime Minister's Roman Catholic Party lose heavily in the general elections which followed. The Socialists, who had not shared in the wielding of the knife, scored and became instead the largest party in Parliament. To its septuagenarian leader, Emile Vandervelde, the premiership was consequently offered. But for tactical reasons—the nation's exchequer was hardly in a state to finance the Socialist millennium—M. Vandervelde refused.

Three weeks the game went on to find a successor to Dr. van Zeeland. He himself tried again and failed. The "folded arms" strike, sweeping France, had been copied by the Belgian stevedores, miners, munition workers and even by the diamond cutters, but Dr. van Zeeland, who was still in office, though under notice to leave, had them swept out of their factories and mines by his gendarmerie.

King Leopold intervened personally. Even Comrade Joseph Jasquemotte, the Communist leader, traveled to the King's study in the palace of Laeken, in lounge suit and felt hat.

An end came to the interminable political pow-wows and the Socialists and Liberals promised to support a new coalition cabinet under Dr. van Zeeland, in which such adversaries as the Roman Catholic Flemish Viscount Poullet, and the free thinking anti-Flemish chieftan, Albert Devèze, found themselves together with that most orthodox Socialistic theoretician, Henri De Man.

It was a loose coalition in which most of the time was needed to conciliate the views of supporters so diverse.

But danger on all sides tended to a more united front. Young soldiers had laid down their rifles at Beverloo camp, in protest against a prolongation of their conscription, made necessary by Herr Adolf Hitler's Rhineland coup. It was fuel on the fire which the Rexists tried to raise.

At the general election they had won 271,000 votes, about a tenth of all votes cast. Léon Degrelle, their leader, now threatened a march on Brussels in chartered special trains, to sweep Dr. van Zeeland out of office. The broom had supplanted the cross in their coat of arms. Dr. van Zeeland promptly forbade the State Railways to run special trains.

The Rexist leaders still counted on their 60,000 supporters in the Brussels area, but only 5000 turned up that Sunday morning, around the Cathedral of St. Gudule and were quickly dispersed. It was not as easy as that to "sweep out" Paul van Zeeland.

Degrelle Tries Again

Dynamic, but highly over-rated M. Degrelle tried again. Hot-headedly he ordered last March a deputy for Brussels to resign, thus forcing a by-election. His broom would sweep the "banksters" out of power, thus he characterized Dr. van Zeeland.

Dr. van Zeeland rose in a crowded Chamber and decided there and then that he himself would contest the seat. After the first ovation had died down, many queried the wisdom of the Premier to allow so much importance to the Rexist stunt. This born parliamentarian, however, knew that the time was ripe: here was an opportunity for a major defeat, all the seasoned forces of parliamentarism against arrogant Fascism.

It is typical of his dispassionate judgment that the Premier forbade the use of radio in this campaign: "There is no need to upset the whole country uselessly." He fought a vigorous battle, right in the middle of great national and international stress, he was ridiculed for "copying his economic policy off the blackboard of the Roosevelt brain trust," but he defeated his opponent by 275,000 votes against 69,000.

Victory for Democracy

His victory marked the turning of the tide: after all its tribulations in recent years democracy was on the upgrade once more in Europe.

Although belonging to the Roman Catholic Party, he is not one of its leaders. He is not "clerical" enough for that.

He is not a Flemish partisan, but he realizes that the Flemish part has now become the majority within the nation and that it is still growing. He finds it easy to follow the footsteps of his King who drew Belgium out of its close alliance to France and who seeks a new orientation to the north, the Oslo bloc of nations. He shares the King's belief that every alliance, even of a purely defensive one, weakens a position which should be wholly and exclusively Belgian.

His appearance of alertness, the elegant way in which he dresses, the precise manner of his gesticulations, are such that could almost be taken for a Latin. But his calm composure somehow modifies that appearance.

Shrewd as he is, and cool as he may often look, no more touching sidelight can be thrown upon his character than how, when King Leopold had just suffered his tragic loss, his Prime Minister used to drive to the palace every night, after the work of the day was finished, to talk animatedly to the King on any subject that might catch His Majesty's interest.

Canadian Premier To Talk to Hitler

By the Associated Press

Paris, June 24

Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, is to talk to Adolf Hitler Monday. He hopes to talk about world peace.

Mr. King, now a guest of the French Government, has no definite international plan. But, it was stated today, he hopes by a friendly talk to advance a better general understanding.

His visit will be a rare one for a Canadian. But Mr. King, by first-hand observation, hopes to obtain a better knowledge of Germany's standpoint in world affairs.

Van Zeeland Visit Denied as Move To Shift U. S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Prime Minister retired to the quiet of an upstairs study and continued their discussions.

This morning, Dr. van Zeeland conferred with Mr. Hull at the State Department and then returned immediately to the White House for further discussion with the President. These meetings took so much more time than had been expecteld that Dr. van Zeeland was forced to cancel a press conference he had scheduled for 11:30 a. m. and postpone it until 6:30 p. m. The change was partly due to the incomplete progress of conversations up to that time and partly due to changes being made in the official communique to be issued tonight.

Every effort is being made both at the State Department and at the Belgian embassy to discount reports that Dr. Van Zeeland has any concrete proposal to make to President Roosevelt. At the same time, as much attention as possible is being directed to it primarily because he is the first prominent non-British European statesman to visit Washington in months and therefore helps to counteract the impression current in Europe that the United States is moving increasingly in the British orbit.

Parkers Found Guilty in Wendel Kidnaping Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 24—Ellis H. Parker, Burlington county detective, and his son, Ellis Jr., today stand convicted in the Federal Court here of conspiring to violate the Lindbergh kidnaping act, and have been called up for sentence on Wednesday. While Judge William Clark, who presided at the nine weeks' trial, may impose any sentence up to life imprisonment, he may also place them on probation, in view of the fact that the verdict, rendered by a jury of eight women and four men last night, recommended leniency.

Murray Bleefield, Harry Weiss and Martin Schlossman, all of Brooklyn, who were indicted along with the Parkers and who pleaded guilty, will be sentenced at the same time. Bleefield was one of the government's chief witnesses.

The conspiracy indictment grew out of the kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel in February, 1936, when he was held a prisoner for 10 days in Brooklyn and tortured in gaining a false confession that he had kidnaped the infant son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. The alleged confession was made public just prior to the date set for the carrying out of the court sentence against Richard Hauptmann and resulted in a three-day delay in the execution of that sentence.

James Mercer Davis, defense counsel, said they would make no decision with regard to an appeal until they had learned what sentence Judge Clark would impose.

Vocational High School Planned for Winnipeg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A vocational high school may be erected in Winnipeg for the training of young men and women in trades and professions, according to plans tentatively announced by Ivan Schultz, Manitoba Minister of Education.

Mr. Schultz, returning for a visit of inspection of United States educational institutions, said he thought Miller Vocational School in Minneapolis a model of the type of school he had in mind.

The proposed school would be built with the financial assistance of the Dominion Government, which has made available a grant of $300,000 for such education, provided the Province sets aside an equal sum.

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Indian Expedition Called to Border By Waziri Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—A military expedition dispatched by the Government of India is now endeavoring to restore order in Waziristan, an independent tribal area some 5000 square miles in extent situated between British and Afghan territory.

After the World War, when the Government of India was encumbered by affairs elsewhere, the propensities of the Waziris developed to the extent of more than 400 raids in a single year. The British had to send an army into the hills to bring the tribesmen to book.

Thereafter it was decided to drive roads through the mountains and post considerable bodies of troops in favorable positions there, and so to "control" the tribes without interfering with their independence in the management of their internal affairs.

"Control" Put to Test

This policy has endured for 14 years. Its ameliorating influence upon the tribes has been undoubted, but it is now being put to a considerable test. A tribal fakir (Moslem priest) has been preaching a "holy" war against the Government. Some time ago, the Moslems seized a young Hindu girl and converted her to Islam. That was in Bannu, a British-Indian town on the plain not far from the foot of the hills. The local Civil Court ordered the girl to be returned to her Hindu parents on the ground that she was a minor. The fakir has used this to raise the cry of "Islam in danger."

Fortunately, he has succeeded in stirring up only a very small section of tribesmen in this Switzerland of India. But the mountains are ideal country for guerrilla fighting and the fakir's marauding gangs have been scurrying about the hills—raiding, looting, damaging bridges and culverts, cutting telegraph and telephone wires, sniping at moving troops and kidnaping Hindus and holding them for ransom. On one occasion a gang of 200, lying in ambush, shot at some British officers traveling by automobile, fatally injuring six and wounding five.

Since then the Government has drafted large bodies of troops into the country and is now using them to put down disorder. But when that objective has been attained the general problem will still remain.

Disarming Held Unfeasible

It is estimated that along the whole of the Indian North West Frontier the tribes can put in the field nearly 500,000 guerrilla fighters, armed with modern rifles. "Why not disarm them?" say some. "That would be useless," it is replied, "because across the frontier is Afghanistan with similar border tribesmen. If the British, therefore, disarmed their own border tribes, they would have to protect them against raiders from Afghanistan, and the last case would be worse than the first."

If both the British and Afghan governments could work together and disarm their respective frontier peoples the situation might permanently be cleared up, but Afghanistan is a Moslem power and if its King were to co-operate with India and its Government in the way suggested he might thereby endanger his own throne. Time, therefore, it is thought, alone can solve the problem. Meanwhile some tightening up of Britain's border policy is expected to reduce further trouble.

Rurals Now Wed in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Farm parlors have lost favor as the scene of weddings even in Saskatchewan where a rural population predominates. A report presented at the Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church revealed that some city ministers performed as many as 55 marriages a year, most of them rural couples, while 80 country ministers performed less than two each during a year.

Lesson in Organization

Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

Searching for the Queen Bee

Everyday Adventures
Third of Eight Poem-Pictorials

Among this mass of worker bees
She scarcely can be seen.
I'll find her though. Her wings are short.
Oh, there she is—the queen!

Colette M. Kolsbun

Women's Amendment Wins Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—For the first time, a unit of the United States Senate, has favorably recognized the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution, sponsored by the National Woman's Party.

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has put its stamp of approval on the amendment which reads, "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The unanimous vote of the subcommittee followed a week after similar endorsement given the amendment by a House judiciary sub-committee.

Members of the Senate sub-committee voting for the amendment were: Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska; Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico; Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana; Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, and Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon.

Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, the only woman member of the Senate, said she was delighted over the favorable action of the Senate and House committees on the amendment and hoped that "this legislation will soon be submitted to the States for early adoption."

Among the national organizations which are pushing the amendment as a "logical supplement" to the suffrage amendment are the National Woman's Party, National Association of Women Lawyers, American Federation of Soroptimists, American Alliance of Civil Service Women, National Association of Women Dentists, National Women's Real Estate Association and Pilot International.

Slums Are Costly, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Slums are a costly liability that no city should countenance, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a nation-wide radio audience last night.

She discussed the problem informally with Mrs. Ida Harris, president of the League of Mothers Clubs, an organization of "tenement mothers."

"It would be much cheaper to have places where people could live in safety," the President's wife declared. "Fires would not be such a menace. The police department would not have such a list of criminals. Children could be brought up to know other diversions than playing gangster in the streets."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that more than 50 low-rent housing projects have been built by the Government in New York and other cities during the depression. In traveling about, she has found rural slums that are just as undesirable as New York tenements, Mrs. Rosevelt declared.

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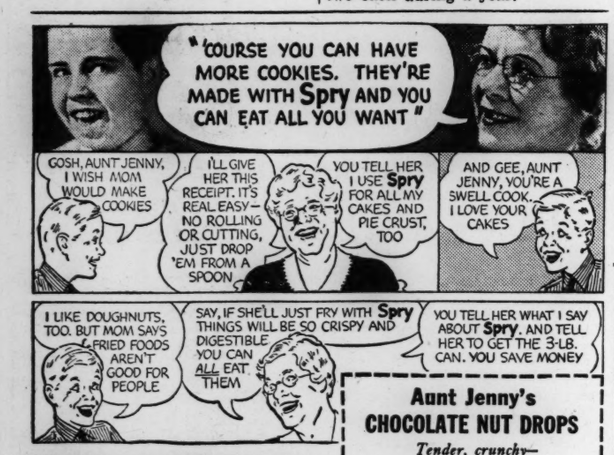
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Tender, crunchy—and made in no time!

½ cup Spry
¾ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon vanilla
¾ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 egg, well beaten
2 ounces chocolate, melted
1¾ cups sifted flour
½ cup milk
½ cup nut meats, chopped
Sugar

Combine Spry, salt, soda and vanilla. Add brown sugar gradually and cream well. (Easy as can be with *triple-creamed* Spry.) Add beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Add chocolate and blend. Add small amounts of flour, alternately with milk, beating well after each addition. Add nuts and mix well.

Drop from tip of tablespoon on baking sheets greased with Spry. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen cookies, even more delicious than those made with *expensive* shortenings. But remember, *only* Spry can give perfect results in this recipe.

(*All measurements in this recipe are level*)

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Dividing Up of Palestine Opposed by Zionist Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The "Jewish people would firmly oppose any attempt to curtail the rights, possibilities and scope of the Jewish National Home—or to curtail its territory whether by partition of the country or its dismemberment into cantons."

This is the first authoritative comment on the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish domains as the proposed solution of the Palestine problem aired recently in London newspapers.

This categoric statement was contained in the resolutions adopted by the General Council of the Zionist Organization at the close of its sessions held here recently.

The General Council

The General Council is a representative body elected at the biennial Zionist Congresses. It is theoretically always in session, but actually meets only two or three times a year, since its members are dispersed in various countries of Europe as well as in the United States.

The council's meetings were formerly held some place in Europe, but the last two or three years have seen the center shifted to Jerusalem. Its present meeting was a prelude to the twentieth Zionist Congress to be convened in Switzerland, Aug. 3.

The resolutions passed at the end of 10 days' deliberation contain a comprehensive statement on the political situation in Palestine. The statement issued by the council emphatically reaffirms the Mandate as the fundamental law of the country. It recalls that the policy of the Mandate was inspired on the one hand by the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and on the other by the acute distress of large sections of the Jewish masses.

Jewish Achievement

Jewish achievement in Palestine which "has revealed the possibilities latent in the country," and the "benefits conferred by this development on the country as a whole," are emphasized. These facts, in the view of the council, serve as the basis of the Jewish claim that Britain, the Mandatory Power, and the League of Nations, should fully carry out the obligations contained in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate.

It is urged that if the Mandate is "faithfully and fearlessly administered not only progress and prosperity but also peace and deconciliation will be assured to the country as a whole and to all groups of its complex population."

As regards the political relationship between the Arabs and the Jews, the General Council reaffirmed the declaration of various Zionist Congresses in favor of a modus vivendi between Jews and Arabs based on the idea that, whatever the respective numerical strength of the two national groups, there should be no domination of one by the other.

One of the most important of the resolutions is that dealing with the possible curtailment of the Jewish effort in Palestine. It declares the Jewish people would firmly oppose any infringement of the obligations assumed by Great Britain and contained in the Mandate, or the whittling down of the Balfour Declaration.

Immigration

They would resist any departure from the ruling that the absorptive capacity of the country is the determining factor of the extent of immigration. Any limitation of land acquisition by prohibitory legislation or any policy intended to "crystallize" the Jewish National Home or restrict the pace of upbuilding would likewise be opposed.

Apart from its political discussions, the General Council dealt with colonization since the last Zionist Congress, held in Lucerne in 1935

In less than two years, it was reported, 840 families had been established in 13 smallholders' settlements and 720 families in 14 co-operative groups. In spite of the disorders which marred the greater part of 1936, the scheme decided upon at the 1935 Congress for settling 2300 families during the two following years did not fall very short of the mark. A total of £176,000 was spent on these settlements, somewhat under £120 per family.

The colonization report revealed that of the 36,000 German Jews who have immigrated into Palestine, 8000 have gone on the land, not including some 1500 youths between the ages of 15 and 17 who have been absorbed in the Jewish colonies where they study half days and do practical agricultural work for the other half.

Colonizing Plan to Aid Canadian Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Advocating the placing of Montreal's unemployed on land as colonists, instead of keeping them on direct relief, representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway laid their views before the citizen-aldermen committee investigating unemployment here.

Back-to-the-land settlement would be a great force for development of Canadians who have suffered on the dole.

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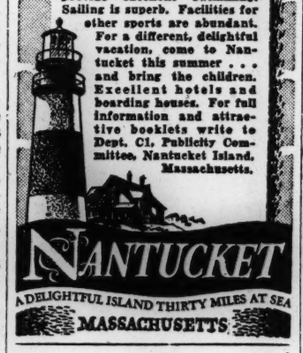

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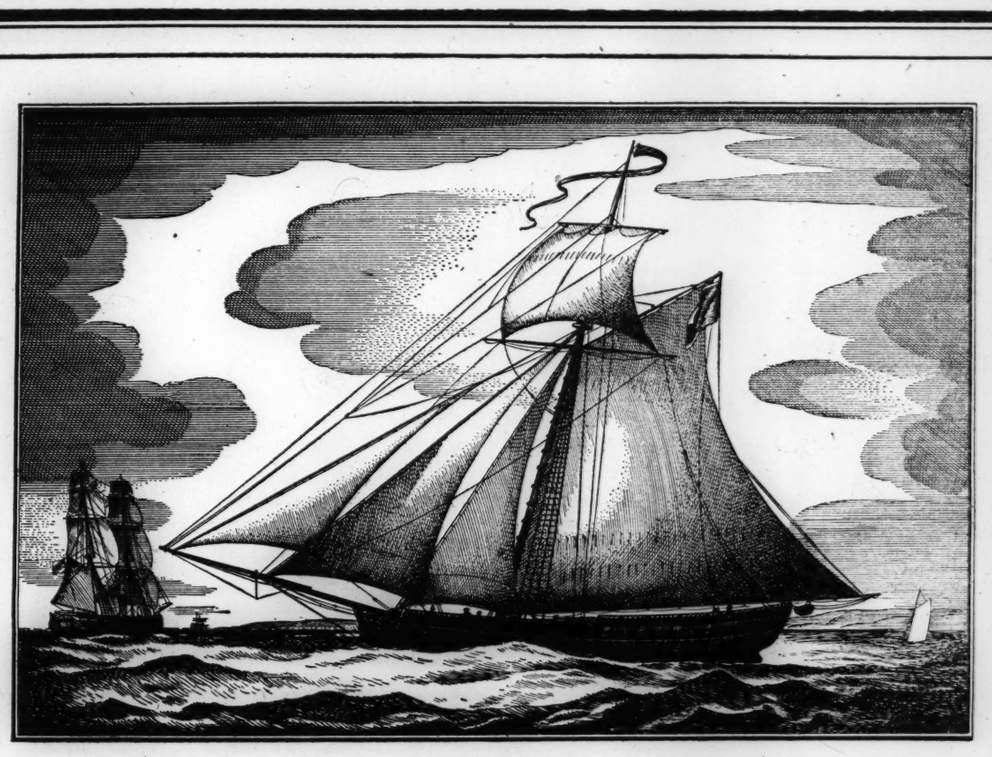


NEW ENGLAND YOUTH
embarks upon a voyage of high adventure

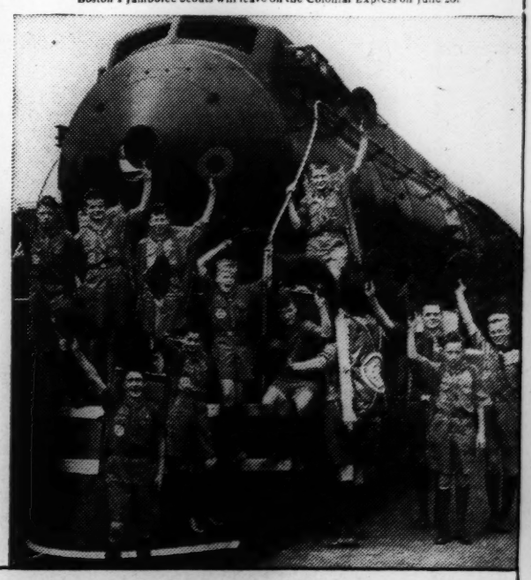
THE enterprise of New England youth is traditional. A century ago it was nothing extraordinary for a lad in his teens to be sailing the seven seas as master of his vessel.

For example, in August, 1794, John Boit, aged nineteen, pointed the sloop *Union* out of Newport Harbor. This trim little sixty-foot craft rated about half the tonnage of an America's Cup defender today. Christmas Day found the crew of twenty-two at the Falkland Islands, engaged in a rollicking hunt ashore for wild pigs. The following May they loaded furs at Vancouver Island, standing off a mass attack from Indians. Six months later they had crossed the Pacific to trade furs for silk and nankeens in China. Thence they set their course to Mauritius for coffee and spices, with a stormy passage around the Cape of Good Hope ahead.

Almost two years from the date of their sailing, Boit and his crew spied the welcome flicker of Boston Light on July 8, 1796. A voyage which today would assuredly make headlines was reported under "Arrivals" in the Boston *Centinel* with the mere announcement, "Sloop Union, Boit, Canton."

On June 26, 1937, twenty-six hundred New England lads will start on another high adventure. They will attend the National Jamboree of Boy Scouts in Washington, D.C., there to rub elbows with twenty-four thousand boys from every state in the Union. In July a smaller contingent of New England Scouts will sail for the World Jamboree in Holland. To the Boy Scouts of America, and to the many agencies which are broadening the horizon for youth, this bank extends its hearty commendation.

Boston's Jamboree Scouts will leave on the Colonial Express on June 26.



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Wonders of Research: Chemical Roots

Liquid, developed to hasten growth of roots on plant cuttings, provides quick method of fruit-tree propagation — Saturn creeps into northern sky for 10-year exhibition period.

Not Treated Treated

Not Treated Treated

Upper—Cuttings of Rose Bush Rooted by Use of "Hormodin A"
Lower—Taxus Cuspidata, Two-Year to Three-Year Bases

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Through use of a chemical liquid applied to the base of plant cuttings, even the poorest of amateur gardeners may now propagate his favorite rose, magnolia, favorite fruit tree or any one of dozens of shrubs, trees or perennials. The discovery of this liquid, which stimulates tremendously the root-growing properties of plants, was announced by Dr. P. W. Zimmerman and Dr. A. E. Hitchcock of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research some two years ago at the American Association for the Advancement of Science and named by them Hormodin "A."

The amateur is not the only one to benefit by this discovery. The commercial grower, farmer and horticulturist will find hormodin useful. Cuttings treated with hormodin will usually root in from five to eight days, saving time, labor and money. The writer has experimented successfully with azalea, lilac, winterberry, and rhododendron.

Fruit growers find they can now propagate apple and peach trees from cuttings with more satisfactory results than can be obtained with grafting methods. A most important part of the process however, and one over which much care must be exercised, is the provision of shade and water for cuttings after a good root system has been started.

Sky Scannings: Slow Planet, Rapid Moon

Jupiter is rising now around 8 o'clock, and by 10 is in fairly good position for viewing the disk and moons with binoculars. Saturn is maneuvering into a favorable seeing position, not only for 1937 but for a 10-year period. It is just now completing a 15-year swing through the southern part of the sky and is about to begin a similar swing through the northern sky, to complete a 30-year circuit of the heavens. It rises due east shortly after midnight and is dull yellow in color.

Saturn is without doubt one of the most fascinating objects in the sky for the amateur astronomer. Its rings and moons make a glorious spectacle. Saturn's smallest moon, Mimas, invisible as a general rule to amateurs unless they have access to a powerful 'scope, is more interesting than all the others to the professional and advanced amateur. A tiny ball, only a few miles in diameter, Mimas is held in the powerful grip of the planet's gravitation and careens about its orbit barely outside the outer ring at a speed of 275 miles a minute. It is only about one seventh as far from Saturn as our moon is from the earth; and if its speed should drop to the leisurely pace of our moon, 35 miles a minute, it would instantly fall into the planet, such is the hair-trigger balance in the maelstrom of celestial forces.

The gravitational pull of the planet tends to draw the satellite into itself, while the centrifugal force set up by the satellite's speed and weight, urge it to fly off into space. The orbit in which the moon finally comes to revolve, represents an exact balance between these two opposing forces.

Botanizing Never Fails At Arnold Arboretum

Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain has one of the most extensive collections of trees and shrubs planted on its acreage the world has ever seen. Thousands come to view the lilac collection, the rhododendrons, the crab apples or the azaleas in their respective seasons, but comparatively few are acquainted with another service furnished the public—identification of plant material sent by mail.

Some specimens are examined by staff members who happen to know them on sight. Oftentimes a single leaf or fruit is sufficient, but at other times much library and herbarium search is required. Comparison with mounted specimens in the herbarium, or if possible with living plants, is the usual procedure.

Plants are extremely variable, and there is often wide variety among characters within a single species. Some roses, apples, plums, hawthorns, cherries, etc., vary so much that authorities differ widely as to their classification. Again, the leaves of seedlings, young plants, or those from vigorous shoots are very different from the mature plant or of typical branches. Others vary because of the soil, amount of light moisture and shade. All of which adds to the problem of identification.

Persons sending in material should send fruits or flowers, or both, whenever possible, in addition to typical leaves. Specimens may be pressed and mailed dry or packed in wax or slightly dampened paper protected by heavy wrapping paper. During the height of the crossword puzzle era, inquiries by telephone for the names of vaguely described plants were numerous; and after a few good-natured efforts to comply with such requests, it was decided the function of the Arboretum did not lie in such a direction.

And here's notice to readers in China, Australia, Borneo, and other points distant—it's mighty hard to find a plant the Arnold Arboretum can't identify. The Natural Science Correspondent has tried it and failed.

Entire Environment Counts in Conservation

Need for co-ordinated effort in solving the separate problems involved in bringing about permanent recovery in the prairie region of the United States is emphasized in a report published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The joint authors, Dr. Frederic E. Clements and Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, assert that every sequence of events following fire, overgrazing, cultivation, lumbering, road building or other disturbance of the vegetative cover, is made up of interlocking factors which may affect the entire process and its outcome.

"The engineer may rest content with check dams, debris basins and floodways, the forester may trust to the prevention of fire or the repair work of succession, and the subdivider to luck," say the authors, "but the ecologist insists upon combining all these in the proper proportion."

They urge that in the pursuit of conservation no factor or process be overlooked. In planning towns, these should not be laid out where flood risk is high, check dams should be made strong enough not to be swept away, clear water should be supplied to reservoirs, and the land cover in all situations involving runoff, erosion, and flooding receive detailed inspection and care. There is no region where greater care must be taken to balance the protective capacity of ground cover than in the grasslands and prairies, where there is a wide difference between drought and rainy periods in the climatic cycle.

Shrewd Use of 'Draft' Required in Sun-Stove

Out in California, H. E. McCoy has built a de-luxe sun-cooker which he uses for barbecuing meat. This new solar stove consists of 20 panel-mirrors arranged one above the other, and so spaced that the top panel is 11 feet from the ground. The mirrored surfaces reflect heat from the sun upon a "hot spot" in the oven, a yard-square compartment enclosed on three sides with special ventilated glass.

By turning a set of thumb screws, the "chef" regulates the angle of the mirrors and controls the size and temperature of the hot spot. This area may be heated to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature hot enough to melt several metals—or burn any roast.

Caution Advised In Chemurgic Farming

Farmers are warned by F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension work at the University of Minnesota, to go warily on rushing into the production of crops intended for chemurgic uses. There is danger that possibilities in the field of farm chemistry may be oversold, he says.

Platinum Deposits Explored in Brazil

Brazil is investigating its deposits of platinum and palladium, according to reports made in American technical journals. These metals were discovered in Brazil early in the nineteenth century, but the previous market for them has not justified their mining.

Snaring Unwary Foot Saved by Flat Wall-Plug

Ray Patten, industrial designer in the General Electric research department, has produced a new type of wall-plug soon to be on the market. It is a molded rubber angle plug that is one piece with the cord and at right angles to it. By simply changing the angle of the plug, the cord will lie close and flat against the wall or baseboard, instead of looping out into a room at right angles to the wall, to be caught in unwary feet. Size too, has been materially decreased.

George F. Baker Leaves Fourth Of Estate to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The American public stood the beneficiary today of an approximate quarter of one of the great fortunes of the country—that of George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank of the City of New York, which his father helped to found. Mr. Baker, who passed on on May 30, inherited $73,000,000 from his father in 1931, and while his own will uses only the general phrase "in excess of $20,000" for the present value of the estate, estimates place it in excess of $60,000,000.

The public bequest is in the terms of 7500 shares of capital stock in the bank he headed, the current value of which is $2000 a share, and his "charity trustees" are cautioned not to sell it "except as may be necessary for the purpose of paying taxes or necessary and proper administration expenses and charges of said trust."

The "charity trustees" include his widow, Mrs. Edith Kane Baker, Alexander C. Nagle, vice-president of the bank, and "the bank."

His definition of welfare corporations properly recipient of the trust was that they be "organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which insures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

Serene Half Hour of Brahms Enjoyed on Disks

Brahms's Symphony No. 3 in F major, principal item on the current RCA-Victor list, recalls the scene depicted on its wrapping, a reproduction of a painting showing the rotund composer strolling through the woods. Indeed, it may have been in the Prater in Vienna, for many years Brahms's home city, where this walk is reproduced. The famous orchestra of that city, the Philharmonic, conducted by Bruno Walter, has done the recording.

The struggle between good and evil, the character of Shakespeare's Iago, and the story of Hero and Leander have been thought of as possible for the Third Symphony programs; but on the whole the serene mood of this symphony recalls for us the pastoral joys of Beethoven's sixth, or of Wagner's "Forest Murmurs."

Invariably in making a comparison between this and other Brahms symphonies we are reminded of the conductor who, when asked which one of the Brahms symphonies he liked best, replied, "The one I am conducting." For the moment, at least, the third is for us one of the best recordings of Brahms, performed by a great orchestra and interpreted by a brilliant conductor.

Perhaps the only fault, and a minor one, that we could find in the entire album, which is unquestionably one of the finest from Europe in a long period, was in placing the opening measures of the fourth movement at the end of the third movement. A more judicious planning of the "cuts" might have prevented this and allowed the third movement its natural conclusion at the end of the record.

Review of Recordings

Clouds of Joy, for Decca, do a slow "Worried Over You," paired with a medium swing version of "Wednesday Night Hop." Bert Ambrose, English bandman, is heard in a smooth arrangement of "Swinganola," coupled with an arrangement, a la sauvage, of "Jingle of the Jungle."

Paul Whiteman, not heard on disks for some time, does a medley for Victor of a lot of the favorites which he helped to success. The 12-inch label brings choruses of such favorites as "Whispering," "Japanese Sandman," "Some of These Days," "Ida," "Dinah," "When Day Is Done," "St. Louis Blues," and others. Hal Kemp new to Victor labels, we believe, contributes in his smooth highly arranged style a coupling of "Whispers in the Dark" and "Stop, You're Breaking My Heart." Lennie Hayton, for Decca, has waxed two disks, all smoothly played, of "Night Over Shanghai" and "The Lady Who Couldn't Be Kissed" and "I Know Now" and "You Can't Run Away From Love, Tonight."

European Releases
Orchestral

Gluck: Overture to "Alceste" played by the B. B. C. Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor, H. M. V. record. This is a fine disk—as good as, if not a little better than, a former one by Willem Mengelberg and the Concertgebouw. "Alceste" is a tragic opera and this opening is a preparation for it with the massive trombone introduction and subsequent solemn music.

Bruch: Kol Nidrei, played by Pablo Casals, cellist, and the London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Landon Ronald, conductor. Two H. M. V. records. This well-known work has been recorded more than once before, but never better than in the present issue. Mr. Casals plays superbly and it is a joy to listen. "Kol Nidrei" are the opening words of a prayer on the Day of Atonement and the music for this theme is very beautiful. The last side is given to a Haydn Minuet (arr. Piatelli) charmingly played by Mr. Casals with piano accompaniment.

Chopin: Concerto in E minor, Op. 11, played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, and the London Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Four H. M. V. records. Although numbered No. 1 this concerto was actually composed after the F minor concerto, Op. 21. But no matter, for it is a most attractive work. The slow movement is beautiful and peaceful, and the last is sprightly and cheerful.

Handel: Overture in D minor (transcribed Stokowski). Played by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. H. M. V record. "Gorgeous" would seem to be the word for this Overture. Big orchestra, organ, and lots of brass produce a most impressive volume of sound. The recording is excellent as, on a radio machine at any rate, there is no hint of blasting.

Warlock: Serenade, played by the Lambert String Orchestra. H. M. V. record. Many would take this as Delius' music; it was actually written for that composer's sixtieth birthday, and is nice, dreamy sort of music, well played and recorded. Mr. Constant Lambert conducts his own orchestra.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Sextet in G major, Op. 36, played by the Budapest String Quartet with Alfred Hobday, viola, and Anthony Pini, second cello. Four H. M. V. records. This very delightful work is admirably played and recorded. The first movement is especially beautiful, and the Budapest players never let it lapse into mere lusciousness.

Instrumental

Mendelssohn-arr. Rachmaninoff: Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and **Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith,"** played by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist. H. M. V. record. It is always good to hear this great pianist, but one could wish that he had chosen other pieces. The Scherzo is so much more pleasing played by an orchestra, and The Blacksmith has been recorded so often. Both are wonderfully played.

Puccini: La Boheme-Che gelida manina (Your Tiny Hand Is Frozen), and Verdi: Aida-Celeste Aida, sung by Jussi Björling, tenor, with Orchestra. H. M. V. record. Only one other disk has been made by this gifted singer, who should have a great future before him. In one or two places one feels the need, on a radio gramophone, of a slight cutting down of volume in the very loud passages. But the record is a very fine one. Both are in Italian.

Donizetti: Lucia-Splendon le sacre faci, and Spargi d'amaro pianto, sung by Lina Pagliughi, soprano, with the La Scala Orchestra, Milan. H. M. V. record. Not an entirely satisfactory disk, as there is a metallic ring in some of the notes. This may have been emphasized more in the recording than is actually the case.

Arne: The Lass With the Delicate Air, and Monro-arr. Wilson: My Lovely Celia, sung by Nan Maryska, soprano. H. M. V. record. Miss Maryska has a thin, but pleasing, voice. She has an inclination to "scoop up" some of her notes and her diction is not as clear as it might be.

Miscellaneous

No praise can be too high for the set of 15 disks covering the whole of the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, recorded by H. M. V. The last one is given to King George's message to the Empire. Needle scratch (with fiber needles), is inaudible, and the music of the organ, orchestra of 60, choir of over 400, mainly male voices, and 23 trumpeters for the fanfares, is wonderfully recorded. The same tribute can be paid to the voices of the chief actors in this historic event, namely, the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury whose words are very clearly heard. And the words of the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, explaining the various details of the ceremony as they occurred, capture the atmosphere of the Abbey in a very remarkable way. The profits from the sale of these disks are being given by the Gramophone Company to the Industrial Welfare Society, at the King's request.

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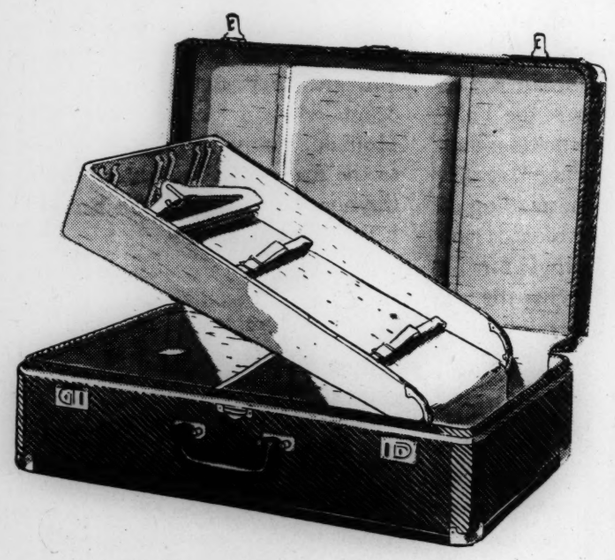

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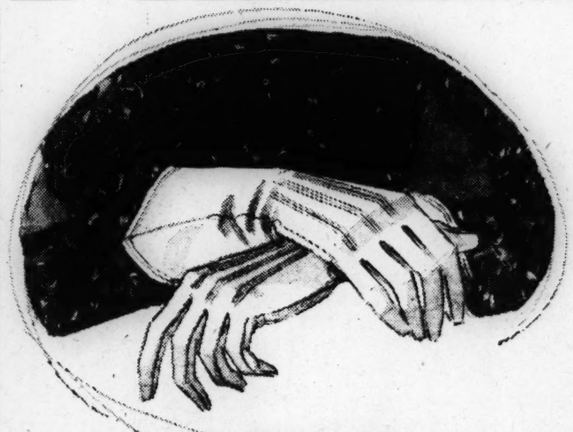

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New Zealand Pushes Children's Camp Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Permanent establishment of camps for children is the form that New Zealand's national memorial to King George V will take. Thousands of children have enjoyed the sunshine bathing, good food and daily programs at such camps, and for some years the Government has issued a special postage stamp to raise funds for the project.

Last year the movement was put on a national basis, and now the Government appeals to the people to help to raise the £100,000 considered necessary for the proper establishment of two camps in each island, to commemorate "the noble life and notable reign of King George V."

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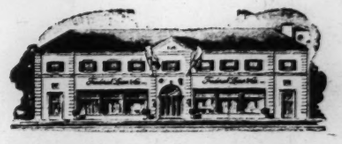

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Terms Expected to Be Found For Bolivia-Paraguay Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Latin-American statesmen, especially those representing the mediating powers, are confident that diplomatic relations between Paraguay and Bolivia, erstwhile Chaco antagonists, will be resumed in accordance with the Buenos Aires agreement of last month, despite the temporary setback caused by Bolivian President Toro's statement that the political atmosphere of Asuncion is not yet propitious for the presence of his representative.

These optimistic statesmen base their confidence on the steady improvement in contacts between the representatives of the two powers, not only in Buenos Aires, where mediation and peace promotion continues officially, but in every Latin-American capital.

It was two years ago—June 12, 1935—that the Protocol was signed in Buenos Aires which silenced the guns and opened a new phase in the negotiations then proceeding to secure a definite settlement of the Chaco dispute. As a consequence of that Convention, a Peace Conference has functioned in the capital of the Argentine republic since July of that year, made up of the representatives of the six mediating governments and those of the former belligerents.

During 1936 and in the months that have gone of the present year, the Conference has continued in the exercise of its delicate functions, amply confident of final success. The partial and methodical results obtained to date and the reiterated pacific good will animating the governments of Paraguay and Bolivia are regarded as promising. This is especially observed in the agreement for the repatriation of prisoners, a work that has been declared finished with transfer of the balance of funds to Paraguay.

In the same document affecting the prisoners of war, the Conference submitted to the ex-belligerents a deed by which diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries, this being subscribed to by all parties soon afterward. At the same time, the Conference declared that, in accordance with the January protocal, it reassumed police and control functions between the lines separating the two armies, as drawn by the neutral military commission. Paraguay made fundamental observations regarding that declaration, and the Conference, after two months' sustained conversations, named a special committee composed of commanders and officers of the mediating countries, presided over by an Argentine general, to draw up a supplementary document for the regulation of the functions of the military observers, and the non-aggression pact. A satisfactory solution on this point is now much nearer.

The presence in Buenos Aires of the foreign ministers of the United States, Brazil and Chile during the Pan American Peace Conference was taken advantage of by the Chaco Conference to entrust them with the mission of holding informal conversations with the two powers on the possibility of a final solution. The Bolivian and Paraguayan Chancellors were prevailed upon to meet in the Argentine capital; and after a series of private conferences, they issued a joint statement which indicated much cordiality.

The decision to resume diplomatic relations was a direct result of that meeting—the latest Latin American example of the success of face-to-face discussion.

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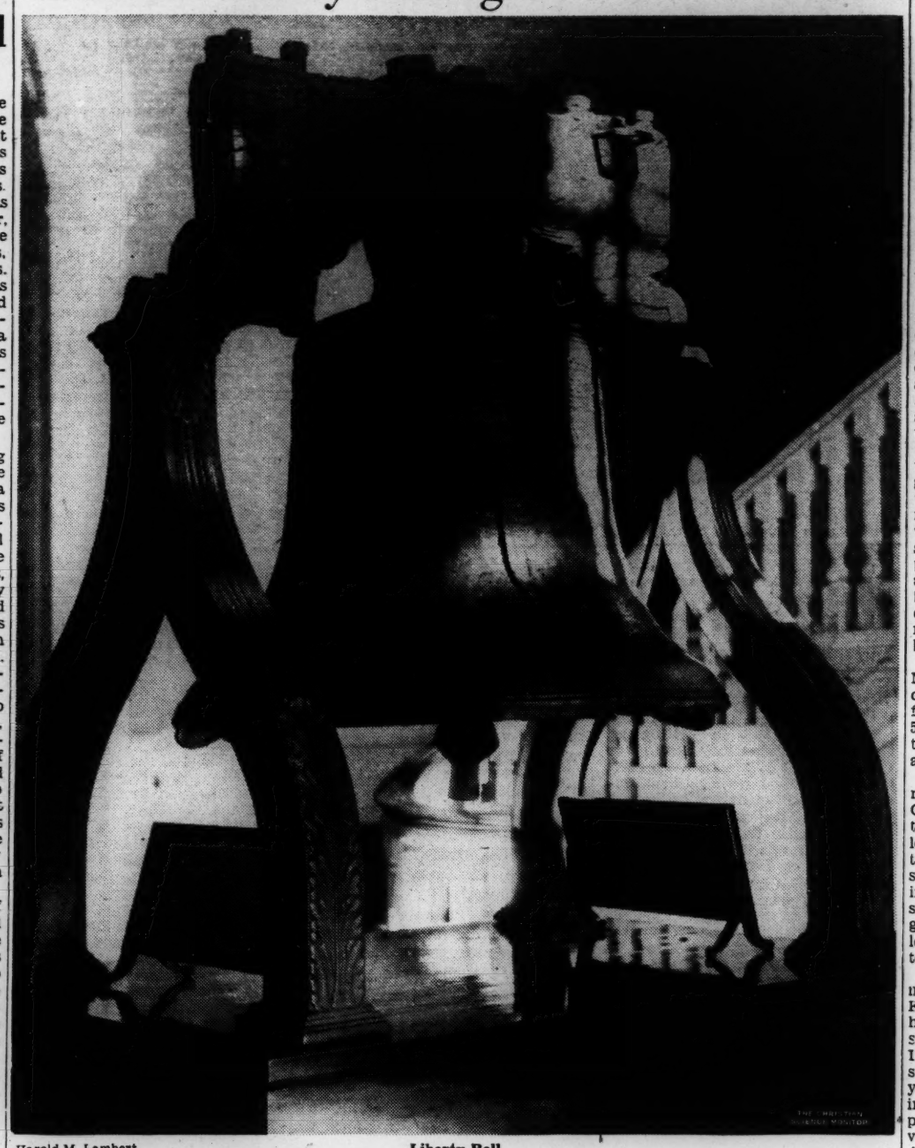

Harold M. Lambert

Liberty Bell

In the Old State House in Philadelphia Where the Constitution Was Signed Is the Famous Bell That Rang Out Tidings of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It Was Cast by Pass & Stow, Philadelphia, and Was Hung in the Belfry of the State House in 1753. Around It, Near the Top, Were Cast the Words Prophetic of Its Destiny: "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof. Lev. XXV. 10". For More Than 50 Years the Bell Participated in Celebrations of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence Until It Was Cracked While Ringing. To Americans the Bell Signifies Ideals of Freedom and Liberty Written Into the Constitution

States Seesaw on Legislators' Pay

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 23, 1787.

The Federal Convention today seesawed into a reversal of its decision to pay members of the lower branch of the Legislature from the National Treasury.

Two states shifted sides as compared with the ballot on the question yesterday, but these merely offset each other. What decided the issue was the vote of New York. Today, both Judges Yates and Mr. Lansing were present and, outvoting Colonel Hamilton, swung that State's support in favor of payment by state governments.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts switched over as a recruit to the ranks of those favoring national payment, but Delaware at the same time swung to the opposite side. As the votes are recorded only by states, it is not readily ascertainable in the larger delegations whether a reversed attitude is due to change of opinion or to the attendance of different deputies.

Massachusetts Vote Explained

It was explained privately in connection with the Massachusetts vote yesterday that this group then opposed specifying payment from the National Treasury because it believed that if no method were stipulated the people would not be aroused on the point but payment would have to be by the central government anyway. Perhaps that is the way the matter stands now, but the point is not covered in the resolutions.

The matter became involved in a strange parliamentary tangle. Yesterday, the nouse accepted the phrase, "to be paid an adequate compensation," and rejected a proposed substitute for the subsequent phrase, "to be paid out of the National Treasury." Some thought this amounted to adoption of both, but South Carolina made the point, which was sustained, that an affirmative vote was yet necessary on the approval of the whole clause.

This was postponed and was taken today, resulting in a five-to-five count, with Georgia still divided. The form of the question was such that the tie amounted to a negative.

Debate on Clause

The convention then proceeded to another lengthy debate on the clause which would make members of the National Legislature ineligible to other offices. Notwithstanding arguments which forecast hungry office seeking by members of the legislative body and a disposition of the Executive to play upon this weakness to gain control, the convention ultimately struck off the prohibition against appointments within a year after a term of service.

Gen. C. C. Pinckney first moved to strike out the clause debarring members of the lower branch from holding at the same time offices in the state governments. His motion was carried by eight states to three, leaving the way open to multiple office-holding in this direction.

Madison Pushes Proposal

Mr. Madison pressed for his proposition that members should be ineligible during service and for a year afterward "to such offices only as should be established or the emoluments thereof augmented by the Legislature during the entire time of their being members."

Mr. Butler of South Carolina declared the amendment might be too easily evaded, and former Governor Rutledge also opposed it, saying, "No person ought to come to the Legislature with an eye to his own emolument."

Colonel Mason took issue with his Virginian colleague.

"It is asserted that it will be very difficult to find men sufficiently qualified as legislators without the inducement of emolument," he said. "I do believe that men of genius will be deterred unless possessed of great virtues. We may well dispense with the first characters when destitute of virtue—I should wish them never to come forward—nor would I wish to put a man of virtue in the way of temptation."

Mr. Madison contended that in general the prospective rewards of legislative service needed to be made stronger rather than weaker in order to attract good men.

Supported by Wilson

This position was supported by Mr. Wilson. The laudable ambition of rising into the honorable offices of the government ought not to be stigmatized with the name of venality, he protested; it is an ambition most likely to be felt in the early and most incorrupt period of life, and which all wise and free governments had found it sound policy to cherish, not to check.

The Madison amendment, however, was defeated, eight to two.

By a similar vote the convention confirmed the bar against legislators holding other office in the national government during their term of service, but another roll call showed a vote of six states to four against extending the ineligibility for a year afterward.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Delegates see-saw into a reversal of the decision to pay members of lower branch of legislature from National Treasury.

Tomorrow: Pinckney reminds convention it is forming a government for America and not for a group of jealous states.

Mars Devoid of Water Vapor, Study Indicates

(Continued from Page 1)

series of lines closely ruled on the aluminized surface of a pyrex disk by Prof. Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins University, is exceptionally bright in certain divisions of the red and ultra-volet ends of the spectrum.

In February the speed of Mars across the sky relative to the observer was very large, affording an unusual opportunity for completely separating the lines of water vapor due to the planet's atmosphere from those originating on earth.

But "no evidence was found," the astronomers reported, "of the presence of a planetary component either on the original negatives or on microphotometer tracings of the spectrum. The lines studied formed a group from 12 to 15 in number, all identified with considerable certainty as due to water vapor."

Thus the general conclusion from these results is, that the spectrograms show no evidence of water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars near the center of the planet's disk where observations were made. Observations over the polar caps, supposed to be regions covered by snow and ice, would be of great interest but it was explained that better observing conditions than were recently afforded astronomers, would be required.

If there is water vapor in the Martian atmosphere, the paper concludes, the intensity of its lines or fingerprints cannot be greater than 5 per cent of the intensity of the terrestrial lines, "and must probably be considerably less."

Dr. Paul W. Merrill, also of Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, made use of the fact that interstellar space is an excellent, but not a perfect vacuum, containing among other things enough sodium atoms to cause slight effects in the light coming to us from the stars, to show there is rotation of galaxies among the irregular turbulent motions of large clouds of interstellar gases.

Dr. J. Willard Hershey, the "Diamond Man" of McPherson College, Kan., disclosed further progress in his successful attempts to produce synthetic diamonds of small size. In this work he follows in the footsteps of Henri Moissan who after years of patient research succeeded in 1896 in obtaining minute diamond particles. C. A. Parsons also obtained very small gems by heating a carbon dish containing iron in an electric furnace and quickly transferring it to a compression machine where it was subjected to 11,000 atmospheres.

In this work Dr. Hershey used formerly a crucible, or dish of sand or commercial graphite, for dissolving a sugar carbon in melted iron. Today's recipe was slightly different. Pure graphite dishes about the size of a teacup are used together with pure graphite electrodes. These are within an electric furnace about as large as a two-gallon jar. In the "teacup" or graphite crucible, one part pulverized carbon is mixed with two parts of a pure fine metal, and the whole heated for over an hour from 3000 to 4000 degrees centigrade, with an alternate current of 120 volts and 65 amperes. Besides pure iron and meteoric iron, some of the other metals Dr. Hershey experimented with were copper, silver, nickel-steel, manganese-steel, tungsten, lead, aluminum and blue soil from the South African diamond mines.

But only iron yielded the desired results. Lead gave no diamonds, copper produced only a few black particles of carbon present in the copper, silver was unsuccessful, aluminum gave some carbides of aluminum, tungsten required such a high melting point the carbon was changed into gaseous carbon dioxide, while the blue soil from South African diamond mines became hard as concrete after the fused mass was cooled and treated with acids—but still no diamonds.

Searching for the proper recipe for making sizable diamonds, according to Dr. Hershey, is like Edison's search for the perfect storage battery, one can soon pile up thousands of combinations, none of which will work.

But in some of the experiments as high as six or seven diamonds were obtained, and one manufactured about a year ago is 2x1½x1 mm.—the largest diamond on record made in a laboratory. It was obtained by pouring arabic carbon in fused iron, keeping it there for about five minutes and then pouring the mixture in ice cold brine solution.

It is comparatively easy to distinguish the simon-pure diamonds, according to Dr. Hershey, for they are insoluble in hydrofluoric acid and can be tested for hardness, density, and the index or refraction. Then, of course, they can be burned in an atmosphere of oxygen at a temperature of 800 degrees centigrade as easily as paper can be burned with a match.

'Dull Students' Became Successes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo., June 24

So-called dullness among high school students is not always indicative of failure to become substantial citizens, Dr. L. G. Portenier told the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She followed the progress of two groups of students classed as "markedly superior" and "unusually dull" over a period of 12 years, and found that whereas the superior pupils showed superior adjustment throughout the period, many dull pupils showed marked improvement and eventually held responsible places. Some earned salaries way above the average for their age. In fact the two highest salaries in the two groups were earned by men originally classified as "dull, poorly adjusted."

Ancient Indian Dance Filmed in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A famous Indian religious festival, sometimes known as the "rain dance," was filmed this year on the Pasqua Indian reservation by two Reginans, Fred Dunk and Fred Bard, long-time friends of the Indians.

The picture, the first taken in Canada, gives an almost complete picture of the three-day festival.

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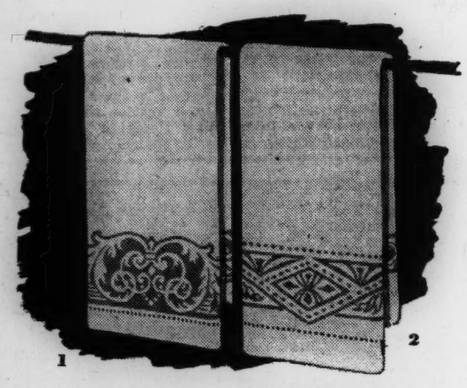

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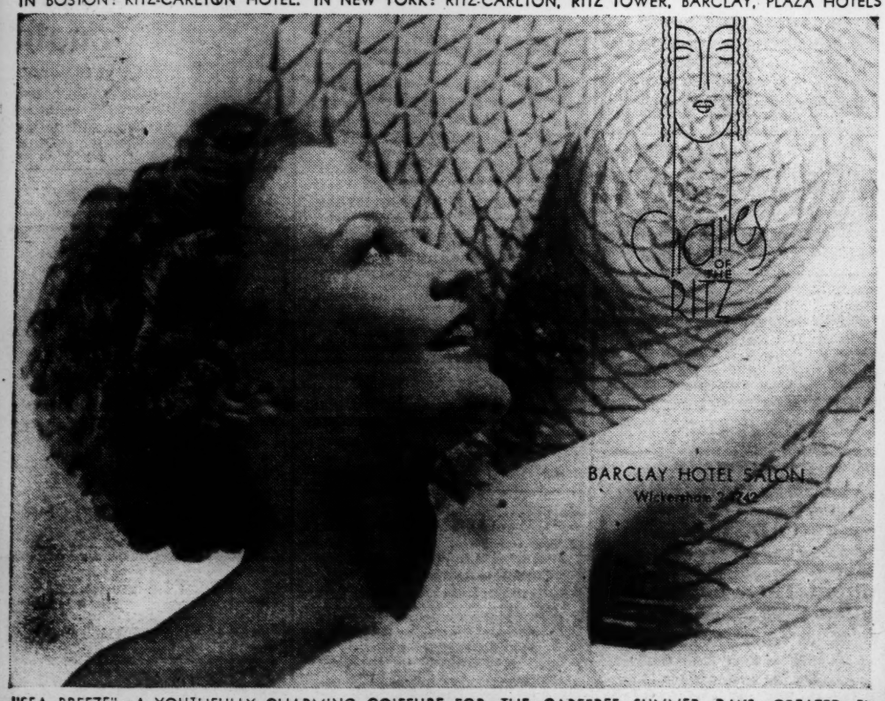

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Left: Chenille cable stitch swim suit is exclusive with Wanamaker's. Rose, white, turquoise, tartan yellow, skipper. Sizes 8 to 16 . . . $2.95
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Switzerland's Varied Climates Enrich Long Flower Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Enterprising travel agencies are now planning special trips for flower lovers: the Netherlands in April to see the bulbs, Switzerland in May for the narcissus, followed by feasts of color in Sardinia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany and so on until the holiday season is over.

Here in Switzerland, we have only one criticism of this new and excellent idea. It is that, thanks to variations in altitude and climate, we can keep flower lovers so busy that they do not need to go anywhere else. From March onward, the lower pastures are filled with blossoms, and as the snow level gradually rises during the summer so the Alpine regions are themselves successively carpeted with flowers of striking variety and loveliness.

Probably the best know floral region is the Upper Engadine valley. Here especially during June and July are to be found the blue Alpine soldanella, the delicate white and pink ranunculus of the glaciers, golden poppies, spring anemones, wild cyclamens, campanulas, innumerable lilies in white, gold or deep red, scarlet heaths, and lovely silver thistles, some of them creeping along the soil and others rearing their heads a few inches above the close, sweet-smelling turf.

Earlier in the year, notably around Montreux, but also in many other parts of Switzerland from the Jura to the Tyrol, the fields are white with narcissus. Every week end sees crowds of eager hikers sallying forth with full knapsacks on their backs and returning in the evening of the next day with huge bundles of fragrance tied precariously on top of their other impediments. How there are any narcissus left after the depredations committed annually on them, is one of those mysteries which nature must be left to explain for itself.

Swiss Lilies of the Valley

For those who know where to look for them, lilies of the valley are abundant in May. They are to be found in profusion in certain parts of the Jura—for example, in the French hills around Geneva. More widely distributed is the beautiful globe-flower with its delicate yellow incurved petals which you may find anywhere in Switzerland during May and June. Another plant, about whose name has arisen many an Anglo-American incident, is that sweet-smelling gem which the English call cowslip and Americans, English primrose. Lest we should involve ourselves in this long-standing and apparently insoluble controversy, let us here rather use the French name of coucou.

After the edelweiss, of which it is now forbidden to pick more than 25 per person, Switzerland's most famous flower is probably the gentian. For the really deep blue variety, you must climb nearly to the snowline, but there are others nearly as beautiful throughout the length and breadth of the country. Some of them are white, others purple, but the majoriy are blue, alhough the shade becomes less deep as the altitude decreases. Some gentians carry a number of flowers on one stalk, while others—and these are really the loveliest—stand upright like slender cups on short single stems which scarcely raise them more than an inch or two above the grass.

A Symphony of Color

Another lovely blue flower which decorates the Swiss hillsides at this time of the year is the monkshood—a striking plant which is often found in gardens in other countries. Among the blues there are also the wide columbine, the alpine forget-me-not which gets bluer and bluer the higher one goes, and the alpine aster, whose blue petals encircle a crown of bright gold. All these are found at their best in the Engadine as is also the blue spring crocus. The mauve colchicum, which in Switzerland belies its other name of autumn crocus by beginning to flower in the summer, can be seen all over the countryside.

Orchids are also a common sight in Swiss meadows from May onward, but for the rarer kinds one must climb to the less frequented alpine pastures. The flower-lover must also go to the higher altitudes if he wants to see the famous Swiss rhododendrons at their best. Nor must he be surprised if they are not much like the rhododendrons he knows in English or American gardens and woods. The Swiss variety is much smaller than these. It is found generally in one of the three colors, red, white and pink, the white being the rarest.

The Bloom of Alpine Beauty

Albert Steiner, St. Moritz

Springtime in the Swiss Alps

A Fair-Haired Young Girl of St. Moritz in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, Rejoices Over the Beauty of Spring

Girdler Opens Senate Inquiry With New Attack Upon C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Thomas M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, reiterated today before the Senate Post Office Committee that his refusal to enter into negotiations with the C. I. O. is based on grounds that the Lewis organization is "wholly irresponsible," engaged in "lawless and terroristic conduct" and that it is "associated with communism."

The Girdler statement, read to the Senate committee before his interrogation, was uncompromisingly denunciatory and showed no slightest sign of yielding in the controversy that has spread to cover seven states and 90,000 workers of the Republic and three other independent steel companies.

Attack Upon C. I. O.

The Girdler statement was, in effect, a bitter indictment and attack upon the Lewis-led C. I. O. with which the United States Steel Corporation and over a hundred other steel companies have signed written contracts. Making no direct reference to these in his prepared statement, Mr. Girdler nevertheless made plain that he would fight to the last against dealing with the industrial union.

"The basic issue of this strike," he declared, "is the right of American citizens to work free from molestation by a labor organization whose apparent policy is either to rule or ruin American industry."

He urged Congress to establish legal responsibility for labor unions, and cited the 200 or more unauthorized strikes in General Motors plants since that organization signed a contract with C. I. O. He denied his company maintains arsenals and illegally armed forces, and on the other nand introduced photographs alleged to have been taken of weapons seized by Ohio sheriffs from the ranks of C. I. O. pickets.

Prepared Statement

Prior to sharp questioning by the Senate committee, Mr. Girdler, in his prepared statement, said in part:

This is not a strike in the sense that a large body of our employees quit work because of grievances against the company. What has happened is that an invading army descended upon our plants and forced many of our employees from their jobs.

The statement has been made that the companies involved have declined to put in writing an agreement which they have made orally. That is not true. There is no such agreement, oral or otherwise, now in existence. . . .

The difficulties in the present dispute arise from the fact that the company will not enter into a contract, oral or written, with an irresponsible party and the C. I. O., as presently constituted, is wholly irresponsible. Republic Steel Corporation and every other corporation, frequently refuses to enter into contract when the other party is known to be irresponsible.

The irresponsibility of the C. I. O. is well established by the fact that 200 strikes and walk-outs have taken place in the plants of the General Motors Corporation since that corporation signed an agreement with the C. I. O. which called for an end of strikes during the period of the agreement.

Called Dangerous Force

Charging that the C. I. O. is "an irresponsible and dangerous force in America," he declared, "its whole effort is to secure members not to secure any additional rights for employees." A signed contract, he declared, would be the first step to a closed shop and a check-off system.

He made three charges against the C. I. O.:

1. The C. I. O. has denied to free American citizens who refuse to pay tribute to it the right to work.
2. The C. I. O. encourages and promotes violence and disregard of law.
3. The C. I. O. is associated with communism, many of its leaders and organizers are avowed communists.

In conclusion, Mr. Girdler proposed "certain principles for relationships between employers and employees"—

1. Every worker should be free to join or not to join a union as he chooses without coercion from any source.
2. No employee should be forced to pay dues to a union against his will.
3. All employees should be permitted to take a vote by secret ballot on whether or not they want to strike.
4. There should be full publicity and public accounting of the financial affairs of every union.
5. Responsibility of a union in any contract or agreement should be equal to responsibility assumed by a corporation. Appropriate laws to that end should be enacted.

Militant Witness

Questioning that followed the Girdler statement developed one of the most brusque and militant witnesses a congressional committee has seen in years. Mr. Girdler treated opposing senators peremptorily, to the obvious satisfaction of a section of the crowded chamber which broke into frequent applause. He showed a belligerent attitude from the start, declaring that Philip Murray, SWOC leader and earlier witness, "always has been a liar," and that Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, who was mentioned in the questioning, "doesn't know what he's talking about." Senator Guffey, who was present, made no immediate response, but Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee chided the witness at the outset.

Mr. Girdler told Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana that he intended to abide by the Wagner Act. "We've been dealing with unions ever since the company was organized," he said.

"Would you object to entering a written agreement," asked Senator Ellender, "if it were with a union organized among your employees?"

"I've never been asked to."

"But suppose you were?"

Wants "Final Word"

"If our employees, properly organized, responsible, under proper leadership—wished to bargain with us, I should meet them."

Replying to a question interjected by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Mr. Girdler said he assumed "I would have the final word" in determining a union's responsibility."

"Can you offer proof that a majority of your workers do not belong to C. I. O.?" asked Senator Ellender.

"Conditions change from day to day," said Mr. Girdler, adding he "wouldn't know how" to prove his point, but "I'm perfectly certain of it." The witness told the committee a plant organization of loyal workers recently had told him they would "strike" if he signed with C. I. O.

When Senator Theodore D. Green (D) of Rhode Island, who is an industrialist in his home state, asked Mr. Girdler a question, the witness inquired "whom he was addressing." The chief interchange of the day then occurred, Senator Green repeating a question in a quiet tone directed at finding how workers' representatives of the Republic company union are selected.

Moral Responsibility

"I would feel a moral responsibility to discuss a change in wages with my men before putting it into effect," Mr. Girdler began.

"Whom would you discuss it with?"

"With representatives of the men."

"How are they selected?"

Mr. Girdler finally explained he didn't know the procedure, but that he was "always willing to see individual workers." The workers were those vouched for by J. A. Boss, head of the industrial relations department, and the plant superintendents, he said.

"If you decided the C. I. O. was responsible, would you sign a contract with it?"

"I'd cross that bridge when I came to it."

"In your present frame of mind, is that as far as you desire to go in answering my question?" demanded Senator Green, after getting the same answer again.

Mr. Girdler gave an affirmative answer and Senator Green asked:

"When did you decide C. I. O. was irresponsible?"

"The first time I heard of it."

Clash With Guffey

Senator Guffey, though not a member of the committee, was allowed to ask questions which brought an immediate clash. Senator Guffey said the company town of Vestaburg, Penna., some years back had been closed by the steel company police to investigators.

"I don't know that as a fact and I probably know more about it than you do," said Mr. Girdler sharply.

Asked by Senator Guffey to comment on rumors that he had left his original post with Jones & Laughlin because he had given confidential information to Republic Steel, Mr. Girdler, with flushed face, branded the report as a lie, amidst applause from a section of the audience.

To questions put by Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, Mr. Girdler called strikers in his plants "a small, irresponsible, communistic, violent, minority"; and a minute later charged that "a revolutionary movement is going on."

Senator Burke Opposes Third Term for Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, commenting on Gov. George H. Earle's declaration for re-election of President Roosevelt in 1940, said yesterday that the hChief Executive had given his "assurance" he would retire at the end of this term.

"Of course, that is what the President should do," Mr. Burke continued. "Many precedents have been broken of late, but this one will not be broken."

Said Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, another court bill foe: "He (Earle) reminds me of John Alden. Why doesn't he speak for himself."

Mild Dallas Climate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—A mild climate is one of Dallas's chief assets. An average growing season of 246 days between killing frosts and an annual average of 3039 total hours of sunshine, mild winters, and prolonged spring and autumn seasons that are delightful, make the climate enjoyable. The installation of cooling system in offices is almost universal.

C. I. O. Revokes Order to Stage General Strike

WARREN, Ohio, June 24 (AP)—Tension throughout the Mahoning Valley was relieved when C. I. O. representatives advised unions here to abandon plans for a general strike in protest against Gov. Martin L. Davey's policy of protecting non-strikers who wanted to continue work in steel plants.

The order to abandon the strike plans was sent by John McKeown, C. I. O. leader, who said an explanation of this decision would be made later.

A general strike of 140,000 persons to paralyze the industry of this county was threatened. C. I. O. leaders, piqued at the use of troops in defense of non-strikers at the Republic Steel Corporation plant, had said 15,000 union workmen would be out in protest by nightfall.

Some industries had felt the blow of the general strike call. A survey last night, however, showed protest strikes were not as effective as C. I. O. hoped.

Explosions Near Plant

Three rapid-fire explosions sent fresh alarm through the city last night. The explosions were near the Republic Steel plant, which hundreds of self-interned non-strikers have kept operating despite the strike.

First it was reported an attempt had been made to blow up the plant, but the report was dissipated by a plain official, C. R. Wheeler, who said he believed the explosions were caused by giant firecrackers hurled in the direction of the plant from the Mahoning River.

President Roosevelt's three-man Federal Mediation Board at Cleveland, Ohio, redoubled efforts to bring truce. A change in procedure was hinted in reports officials of Inland Steel Company, one of the four corporations against whom C. I. O. is striking, would meet with mediators privately. Afterward the board was to call officials of the other three concerns — Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Compromise Angle Sought

The board realized that before any settlement could be reached it would be necessary to find some angle of compromise on the one point at issue—a signed contract with C. I. O. The four steel companies have said unequivocally they would not sign a contract with what one steel official—Tom Girdler of Republic Steel—referred to as an "utterly irresponsible" organization.

John L. Lewis, the leader of C. I. O., has insisted just as firmly the strike would go on until the men were given a contract.

The situation at Youngstown is in sharp contrast to that here. At Youngstown the strikers are jubilant over the presence of troops because the soldiers are under orders to keep the four plants of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Republic Steel closed. Both companies had planned to open Tuesday.

Here, however, troops are enforcing a court order which calls for disarming of pickets and for guarantees of safety to workers entering or leaving the plant.

Business Assails Martial Law In Full-Page Newspaper Ads

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 24 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle today lifted martial law in the Johnstown, Penna., strike zone, effective at 7 a. m. tomorrow.

"Apparently the emergency in Johnstown has passed," the Governor said. "I therefore decree an end of martial law at 7 a. m. Friday morning."

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 24 (AP)—Johnstown's business leaders carried before the nation today in full-page newspaper advertisements their fight against the closing of the $50,000,000 Bethlehem Steel mills here by Gov. George H. Earle's martial law order.

"We protest," stated advertisements costing $60,000.

"We are not arguing for or against unions or steel companies but in defense of two fundamental American liberties—right of local self-government and right of every worker to pursue occupation peaceably and within the law."

The closing of the Cambria works Sunday by state police threw 15,000 persons out of work and stopped a weekly pay roll of $500,000 in a community of 105,000.

Indefinite Duration

Col. A. S. Janeway, commanding officer of the state policemen under the martial law proclamation, said the Governor had informed him martial law would not be recalled while the Federal Mediation Board, headed by Charles P. Taft II, continued to function.

The advertisements asserted:

It is no part of the functions of American government to force—or permit anyone else to force—individual workers into surrendering constitutional rights.

Up until Saturday the Cambria plant continued to operate, . . . there was no serious disorder, and there was no prospect of any. . . .

It was then announced 40,000 mine workers under the control of John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O. and of the United Mine Workers, proposed to march on Johnstown and to hold a mass meeting outside of the city.

Declared an Insult

This was the excuse offered by Governor Earle in justifying his order. . . . After his open insult to . . . Johnstown, the Governor was able to persuade Lewis to issue orders countermanding the invasion. . . .

Why didn't he declare martial law on Lewis? Why didn't he order him to call off his army . . . ?

. . . Thousands must look for relief to the federal dole. Because of a totally unnecessary strike, and political maneuvers of an ambitious Governor, your tax money will be used to relieve the distress of American workers who have jobs but are denied the opportunity to work at them.

If this can happen in Johnstown, it can happen anywhere else. It can happen in your community unless you protest now to your elected representatives.

James Mark, union strike leader, left the city last night and could not be reached for a statement.

Police were stationed today at eight schools where the Citizen-Committee conducted an independent election of Bethlehem workers who wanted to express an opinion on whether they favor the strike.

Pittsburgh Strike Parley Set

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (AP)—Pittsburgh went without home-town newspapers today for the third consecutive day, while Mayor C. D. Scully attempted to mediate a mailroom strike that stilled presses of the city's three dailies.

The Mayor called the 150 strikers into a conference with representatives of the Sun-Telegraph, Press and Post Gazette; federal and state labor conciliators and national leaders of the mailers' union.

The mailers, who demand wage increases, gathered in small groups near the three plants, but did not attempt to picket. Their leaders carried their fight to citizens in radiocasts and their signs, placed outside the newspaper buildings, characterized publishers' statements on the strike as the "blab of the out-of-town newspaper trust."

The publications are members of three big chains. The Sun-Telegraph is published by the Hearst organization; the Post-Gazette by Paul Block, and the Press by the Scripps-Howard Company.

Five thousand were made idle by the strike, which publishers asserted was outlawed by the International Typographical Union because a wage contract was still in force until next Jan. 7.

The mailers asked an immediate daily wage increase of $1.50 for night work and $1.20 for day work. Night workers had been receiving $7 and the day workers, $6.80, publishers said.

Examiner Descends Mine To Sift C. I. O. Charges

GRASS VALLEY, Calif., June 24 (AP)—Down, down—1000 feet into the Brunswick Gold Mine—went Patrick H. McNally, National Labor Relations Board examiner, to investigate C. I. O. Miners' union charges the mine was closed to stifle unionization. The Idaho-Maryland Mining Company said the mine was worked out.

Board Studies Charges In Newspaper Strike

BELLINGHAM, Wash., June 24 (AP)—Charles W. Hope, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, opened investigation today of charges by the American Newspaper Guild against the Bellingham Evening News in connection with a strike that closed the plant June 3.

Headquarters for Genuine
Palm Beach Suits
16.75
Still at the Same Low Price
Wells & Coverly, Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
"The store that is filled with the spirit of Summer"
Sports Clothes
For every gender and generation.

Mention the Monitor when you come to this store for your
Kitchen Appliances
Westinghouse, Leonard
Kelvinator Refrigerators
Detroit JEWEL Gas Ranges
Alexander GRANT'S Sons
HARDWARE SINCE 1868
119 East Washington St., Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
It's Playtime in our
New Sport Shop
All the new play togs for a full season of fashion and comfort are here.
Whether you play tennis, golf or hike or watch at the country club we have the right clothes inexpensive.
C.E. Chappell & Sons

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Amos-Rice Coal Co.
COAL and COKE
200 E. GENESEE
Tel. 2-4151

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
B. FORMAN CO.
. . . featuring
GOTHAM adjustables
—the renowned stockings that fit every leg!

ROCHESTER
Warning...
Only COLD Storage Offers SURE Protection for your Furs against Heat against Moths against Theft against Fire
EDWARDS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Headquarters for
MAGIC CHEF GAS RANGES
49.50 up
HOWE & ROGERS CO.
89 CLINTON AVE. SO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JUNE
Graduation and Wedding
GIFTS
E. J. SCHEER, Inc.
Jewelers
259 East Main Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Enjoy Foot Comfort, Wear Dr. Locke Shoes

The M. W. Locke Shoe
Designed and Approved by Dr. M. W. Locke
Williamsburg, Ont., Canada
PARK-SONS INC.
46 East Ave. Stone 1600

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Treat Your Hair to a Grand Shampoo!

DRENE 49c and 79c
All you need is a few drops for one shampoo . . . and it whips up into billowy suds that give your hair new life and luster! No dull film of soap is left on the hair after a shampoo with Drene!
Stone 6500
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

"Albany's Lighted Tower"

WHY TAKE THE CHANCE?
Let the other fellow go his way with his "promising" investments. For yourself, be content with old-fashioned down-to-earth thrift.
Keep your money in your savings account. Here it will pay you, not a dangerously high rate of interest, but a safe and fair rate, payable from the day of deposit and compounded quarterly.
Send for our booklet on "BANKING BY MAIL"
CITY and COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
100 State Street
ALBANY, N. Y.

WEDDING GIFTS AT ALL PRICES
From an inexpensive single piece to the most elaborate set, all Howe Gifts reflect Good Taste and Honest Value.
We are equally pleased to accept payment in cash, charge account or
Sterling Sugar Shell $2.25
10 MONTHLY OR 50 WEEKLY PAYMENTS
H. S. HOWE, Inc.
Two Hundred One South Salina
SYRACUSE

CHURCH INSURANCE
We are able to write insurance on churches anywhere in N. Y. State. Savings have averaged 20% or more.
May we submit our proposition to you?
E. S. BOHACHEK Inc.
CLINTON AVE. S. AT COURT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Saving and Serving for 25 years

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enjoy a SAVARIN Luncheon or Dinner
Menus that satisfy — Carefully planned—Skillfully prepared — Perfectly served — Sensibly priced.
THE SAVARIN RESTAURANTS
"Famous for Food"
Cafe Savarin, 120 Broadway
In the Equitable Building
372 Fourth Avenue at 27th Street
In the New York Life Building
Lexington Avenue at 50th Street
In the Waldorf-Astoria
Pennsylvania Railroad Station
7th Avenue - 33rd Street
Also Pennsylvania Railroad Stations
Philadelphia, Baltimore
Washington and Pittsburgh

TROOMS
COLONIA, 379 Fifth Ave.
Near 35th Street
VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th
Luncheon 50c and 65c
Also a la carte Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c, 85c. Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties.
Open Sundays

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons 40c to 85c
Dinners 75c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

Milton, Three Ponds, N. H.
The ICE BOX
Milton, Three Ponds, N. H
On Route 16 to White Mts.
MEALS that add pleasure to your auto trip

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43rd Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room
NO LIQUOR SERVED
11:00 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Self-Service

SUSAN PALMER'S New Dining Lounge
108 East 38 St. When Shopping, Lunch Here!
PRIX FIXE 75c Cold Buffet Luncheon and Dinner Select from great variety and go back for more.
SUSAN PALMER'S 2 WEST 45TH ST.
OPPOSITE RADIO CITY

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 60c-75c
(Sundays included)

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

Shay's Restaurant
49 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking No Liquor Served

ROSETTA GORDON
339 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.
Open Air Garden

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria
Delicious Food, Reasonable Prices
Open Sundays 12 to 2
80 HAWLEY ST., COR. EXCHANGE ST.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
the Jonada
ADA COOPER BOYLE
Luncheon, 35 cents up
Dinner, 75 cents up
Sundays, one dollar
Afternoon Tea—Bridge Parties
112 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 9848

BALTIMORE, MD.
Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
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CONCORD, N. H.
When in Concord, N. H. enjoy good food and excellent service at
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PORTLAND, ORE.
The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. · BEacon 7914

Ten Honored at Harvard As 2063 Receive Degrees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24—With all the color and solemnity that 301 years of academic care has developed, Harvard College today granted 2062 degrees—781 to seniors in the college—and conferred honorary degrees on 10 persons deemed by the school to have made outstanding contributions to contemporary living. Some 5000 persons thronged Sever Quadrangle, just beyond the historic yard, and witnessed the processions, speeches and conferring of degrees that began at 9 o'clock this morning and ran through 1 this afternoon.

As a high point of the ceremonies Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, announced the school had received $11,534,056 as gifts during the year. This total was not outstanding in recent Harvard history, partly because of effort exerted to boost last year's Tercentenary figures.

Following tradition, the closest secrecy surrounded names of honorary degree recipients, although early predictions that William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Boston diocese, would be among them proved correct. He was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Of him, Dr. Conant said, "For three decades Archbishop of Boston, a son of this Commonwealth, honored as a faithful shepherd of a multitude of devoted followers."

Other Honorary Degrees

Other honorary degrees went to Charles Henry Taylor, manager and treasurer of the Boston Globe, master of arts, "among publishers of the daily news an acknowledged leader, to lovers of the printed book a valued councillor."

To Sir Raymond Unwin, London, England, architect and city planner, a degree of doctor of arts, "architect and city planner, an enemy of ugliness and squalid living, a friend of more abundant beauty for all mankind." It was recalled today that Sir Raymond is a former president of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. He is known as a pioneer in the city planning field, having been designer of Letchworth, England's first garden city.

To Jerome Davis Greene, director of the Harvard Tercentenary celebration and secretary of the Harvard Corporation, the degree of doctor of laws, "loyal friend and servant of this university, periodic guardian of the secrets of the corporation, acclaimed by all as the director of the tercentenary celebration."

To Charles Moore, Washington, D. C., director of the National Commission of Fine Arts, a degree of doctor of arts, "a citizen who has labored unremittingly for the orderly development of our national capital."

To Joseph Augustine Cushman, of Sharon, Mass., biologist and member of the Harvard faculty, a degree of doctor of science, "a pioneer biologist, whose microscope explores the geologic ages, a guide to men who pierce the earth in search of liquid treasures."

To John Miller Turpin Finney, of Baltimore, Md., surgeon, a degree of doctor of laws, "a surgeon never contented with his skill."

Cornell Head Honored

To Edmund Ezra Day, president-elect of Cornell University, and director of the division of social sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, a degree of doctor of laws, "an administrator experienced in the ways of men, an economist undisturbed by the uncertainties of conflicting creeds, the president of Cornell, who faces new duties with the confidence born of past accomplishments."

To Robert Frost of Amherst, Mass., poet and Pulitzer prize winner, a degree of doctor of letters, "the poet of New England: his friendship quickens the talent of tomorrow, his art perpetuates the inner spirit of our countryside."

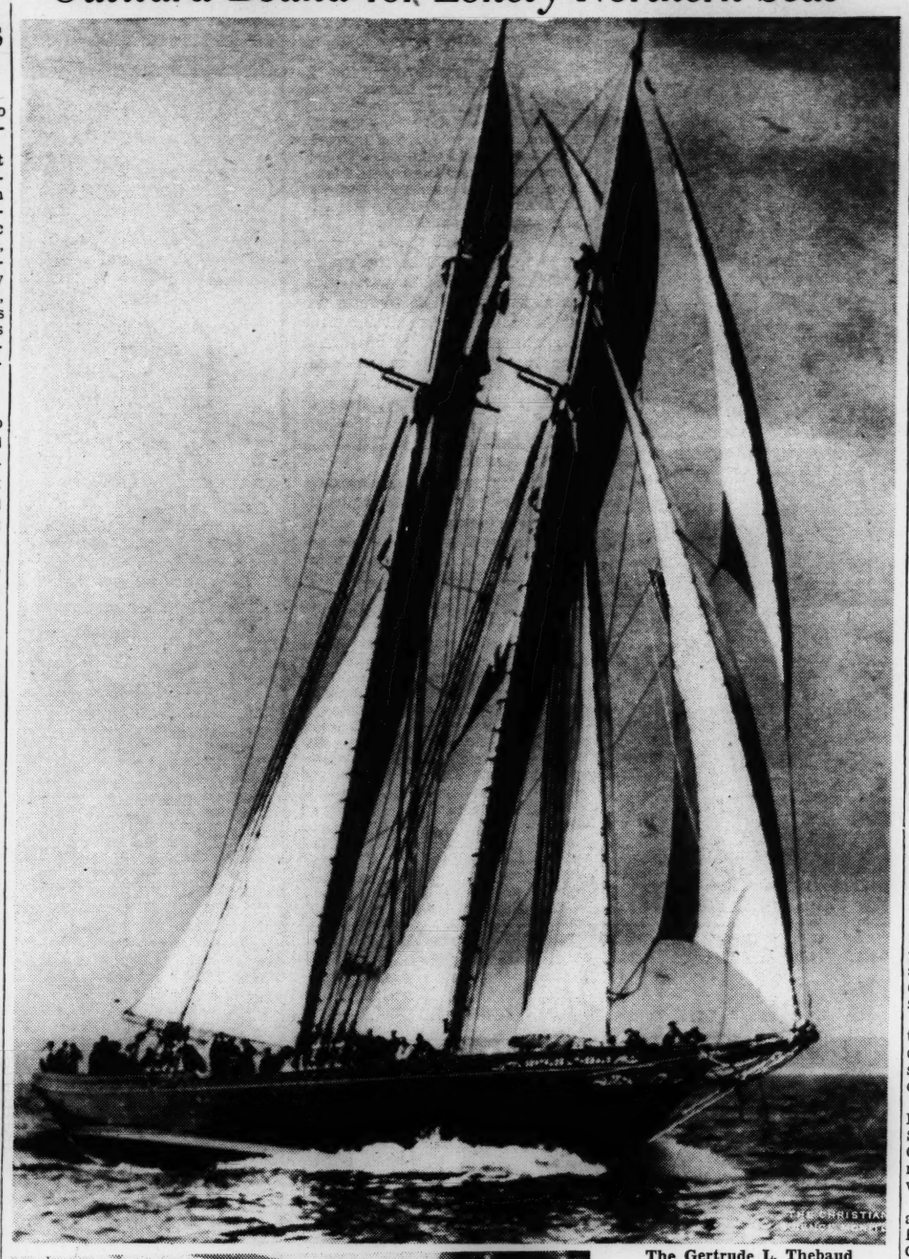
To Walter Bradford Cannon, George Higginson, professor of physiology at Harvard Medical School, a degree of doctor of science.

New Canadian Aviators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Royal Canadian Air Force training began for 34 Saskatchewan youths, who left here recently for Camp Borden, Ontario. While the training is along military lines, the most of these volunteers plan to enter commercial aviation following their military training.

Outward Bound for Lonely Northern Seas



The Gertrude L. Thebaud
Schooner for the Party

By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer
Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan
In Charge of the Expedition That Is to Explore in Baffin Land

MacMillan Sails for Arctic On 16th Exploration Voyage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 24—While cheering fisherfolk in this quaint old port waved a genial adieu, Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan trimmed in sails on the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, queen of the Gloucester fishing fleet, late today, and headed her weathered bow north to Resolution Isle, Frobisher Bay and Baffin Land. It was the noted explorer's sixteenth sally into the ice box of the Northern Hemisphere.

He hopes to make it his most successful venture so far as gaining natural science data of the area is concerned. But he does not expect it to be as spectacular as, say, his dash as far as 85 North with Peary in 1909, or the time in 1913 when his ship, the Diana, sank in the ice floes, leaving him in the desolate wastes four years, until the summer of 1917 when his party was rescued by Capt. Robert Bartlett in the sealer Neptune.

The Thebaud is Capt. Ben Pine's famous racing schooner, holder of the American fishing fleet records. She was chartered by Commander MacMillan, who found his own boat, the Bowdoin, on which he has made several of his more recent Arctic trips, too small to accommodate the crew of 23 college and preparatory school boys who are making the trip under the tutelage of Commander MacMillan and a group of natural scientists.

Staff of Teachers

Included in the group of teachers who will conduct research as well as instruct the young students are: David Potter, associate professor of botany, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Martin J. Buerger, associate professor of minerology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Capt. John T. Crowell Jr., Massachusetts Nautical School; Alfred O. Gross, professor of biology, Bowdoin College; Kenneth W. Sewall, M.D.; Harold S. Peters, U. S. Biological Survey; and Wynne Edwards, assistant professor of zoology, McGill University, Montreal.

The Thebaud was refitted inside with special provisions for Professor Potter's plants. He brought back some 25,000 shoots last time and expects to equal that number this trip. Most of the specimens he expects to obtain from tops of hills, untouched by the ice caps still remaining in Baffin Land.

If ice conditions permit, Commander MacMillan said he hopes to push the Thebaud up as far as 70 degrees North, but will make no attempt to reach the Pole. His voyage is planned for 10 weeks, returning in plenty of time for undergraduates in his crew to re-enter their schools.

In Frobisher's Wake

One of the main objectives of the expedition will be to enter Frobisher Bay in Baffin-land. Historically, this section is teeming with interest; for it was here that Martin Frobisher in 1576 obtained the bright iron pyrites, 200 tons of which he carefully loaded up and returned to England and Queen Elizabeth, under the impression he had a valuable cargo of gold. It was this experience that caused the pyrites to be known ever after as "Fool's Gold."

It was believed that Frobisher found the "fool's gold" in Greenland, but in 1860 Charles Francis Hall discovered relics of Frobisher's encampment in Baffin-land. This camp was re-discovered by Commander MacMillan in 1929 and this year he hopes to bring back further records of the stay of that early group.

So far as Commander MacMillan is personally concerned, the trip will probably reach a high point when he arrives at the little Moravian colony at Nain, Labrador.

Although it is little publicized, Commander MacMillan said the work of the Moravians was most effective in Labrador. The Commander himself has maintained for the past 10 years a school for 40 Eskimo children at Nain and the Thebaud is taking along a stock of 16 boxes of food, clothing, toys and novelties. Included in the supplies are 100 gallons of molasses, which Commander MacMillan says rate as a prize luxury in the school. A tremendous supply of toothbrushes and dental supplies is also aboard the schooner.

Just before he sailed, Commander MacMillan received a telegram from the Federal Communications Commission granting his special permission for radio broadcasting from the Arctic. Installed in the Thebaud was a specially constructed short and long wave transmitter with the newly issued call letters, W1OXH. Commander MacMillan expects to broadcast Eskimo music sometime during the summer. This, he hopes, will be carried by the radio networks.

Kiwanis Elects Taylor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24 (AP)—F. Tafford Taylor of St. Boniface, Manitoba, was elected president of Kiwanis International yesterday at the twenty-first annual convention. He was unopposed.

H. G. Hatfield of Oklahoma City was re-elected treasurer without opposition.

Indictment of 55 Reveals Ring Of Gem Smugglers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Fifty-five men and women today stand indicted by the federal grand jury here in connection with what Lamar Hardy, United States attorney, described as the biggest diamond smuggling plot in the history of this country.

The defendants include an actress, a labor union organizer and a schoolteacher, and 22 of them were named as carriers of more than $13,000,000 worth of unset diamonds smuggled into the port of New York in the last seven years. According to the charges, they operated from Paris, Brussels and London, and brought diamonds here in concealed compartments in trunks and suitcases, operating to defraud the Government of the duty of 10 per cent levied by the customs laws against unset diamonds.

The grand jury's investigation followed the arrest of Mrs. Pearl J. Weinberg, of the Bronx, here last November, when customs inspectors said they found diamonds worth $286,000 in a small overnight traveling case having a false bottom. Mrs. Weingberg came into New York aboard the Normandie of the French Line, and when the customs agents opened her luggage they found, they said, in addition to the diamonds, 18 envelopes on which had been written various symbols and hieroglyphics, which they declared, stood for the names of diamond merchants for whom the contraband was intended.

"The conspirators operated more or less on a yearly schedule with the departure and arrival of carriers who traveled back and forth between the United States and Europe on the largest and fastest Atlantic liners," Mr. Murphy said. "Monthly trips were made by carriers, and in some years they went even more frequently. It is believed that this traffic has been carried on extensively during the last 10 years.

Mr. Hardy hailed the indictments, which were handed up to Judge John W. Clancy of the federal court, as "very important," adding that "the treasury department has at last got its foot on the neck of the biggest diamond smuggling racketeers."

Legal Devices Blames for Loss On Income Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

pany in addition to corporate taxes, than to pay personal income tax.

But this is only the beginning of such tax avoidance by use of the holding company, which is permitted to make various deductions through other loopholes in the law.

Huge Tax Savings

Thus, in the case of Robert P. Scripps, the bureau had computed, witness said, that payment of surtax in 1934 to the amount of $59,840 was avoided by use of holding company.

Then again, the net income of the personal holding company of E. W. Scripps was $1,705,405 in 1934, but it paid only $67.04 in surtax as a company, and no ordinary corporate tax Mr. Helvering said that the bureau had computed that payment of surtax to the amount of $449,134.

Food Industries Inc., the personal holding company of D. W. Dietrich, was cited as having a net income in 1934 of $293,274, but as having paid no tax. The owner of the company, Mr. Helvering asserted, thereby avoided payment of surtax to the amount of $60,000.

Taking the 17 companies as a whole, Mr. Helvering said that the individuals involved would have paid an additional surtax of $1,638,023 except for the legal expedient of split personality and personal holding company.

Other Big Savings

The Treasury's largest estimate of avoided surtax was $585,000 in 1934 in connection with Paul Block's holding company, "Consolidated Publishers."

The same device permitted a tax saving of $100,000 in conjunction with the Adason Tobacco Company and the Penn Tobacco Corporation, of which the Mellons and others were stockholders, Mr. Helvering said.

Mr. Helvering later introduced a table of "principal owners" of some of the personal holding companies shown on exhibits. The complete list of owners follows:

Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. F. C. Lamont, Isabel Willys, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Mrs. Irene Jackson Sloan, Charles Hayden (deceased), Jeremiah Milbank, Roy W. Howard and wife, W. S. Paley.

Jacob Ruppert, W. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hawkins, Harry A. Hatry, Fred Fisher, William A. Kent, O. D. Fisher, D. R. Fisher, O. W. Fisher, George D. Dayton, Robert P. Scripps, E. W. Scripps, Robert Nixon.

Pierre du Pont, Herbert T. Hannan, F. V. du Pont, William Dewart and wife, R. W. Woodruff, Alisie Mellon Bruce, W. R. Coe, T. L. Sidlee, Charles E. Merrill, Edmund C. Lynch.

Paulina du Pont, Mrs. Ethel H. du Pont, Mrs. W. du Pont Ross, Pierre du Pont and J. J. Raskob, H. F. du Pont, R. C. du Pont.

Valentine E. Macy Jr., E. H. Worth, Virginia Campbell, John W. Greve, Duncan Phillips.

Nebraska Woman Awarded Hitchcock Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The Gilbert M. Hitchcock scholarship of the graduate school of journalism of Columbia University has been awarded for 1937-38 to Elizabeth Kelly, of Nebraska City, Neb., it was announced here today. Miss Kelly is the first woman to win the scholarship, which was established in 1934 in memory of the late Senator Hitchcock, publisher of the Omaha World-Herald.

A New Threat to Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

proposition of promoting beer in the colleges is one that makes the alleged boldness and aggressiveness of the utilities seem like diffidence and shyness.

Yet evidence has come to light which suggests that the proposal was, at least, made to the brewers that they should circularize the colleges, providing them with special material in order to graduate a nation of seniors who were boosters for beer.

Motion Picture Field

The motion pictures are estimated to entertain 100,000,000 patrons a week. To the propagandist this tremendous audience represents an unexcelled medium, if he could only break in. The motion picture industry and the audience, however, have held at bay the use of the films for the promotion of any special product. The present beer propaganda campaign, however, consistent with its manifest audacity, is said to have considered the possibility of insinuating beer into the movies. Creation of news-worthy incidents as material for the news reels and even the providing of scenario writers with pro-beer material for their plots are plans that have been considered and may never have been discarded, the available facts would seem to indicate.

All the evidence points to a campaign by the brewers over a period of years to dominate the public thinking for the sake of increasing their profits and defeating all efforts to combat their position. The elaborateness of their plans, the voluminous and systematic nature of their releases, the proposed annual budget rising perhaps to $1,000,000 a year all point to this probability.

Desire for Profits

But whatever the tone and professions of this campaign, whatever the professed concern for sobriety and the public welfare, there are facts to indicate that the present propaganda is based first and foremost upon the desire for profits and the fear that the public would somehow reduce those profits unless it is won over. There is also the fact, accepted by authorities on modern publicity, that propaganda is founded upon suppression and indirection. Indeed, the public relations counsel who is said to be in charge of the present campaign has been quoted as stating that these counsels are "the invisible rulers who control the destinies of millions." Many public leaders who have commented on the present issue to this newspaper have said that a person does not have to be violently interested in the liquor question, as such, to resent this kind of herding and manipulation of the masses. The temperance leaders resent the propaganda both because of its attack on the integrity of national thought and because of its threat to sobriety, encompassed in its fundamental dual purpose of increasing liquor consumption and circumventing all effective regulation and temperance education.

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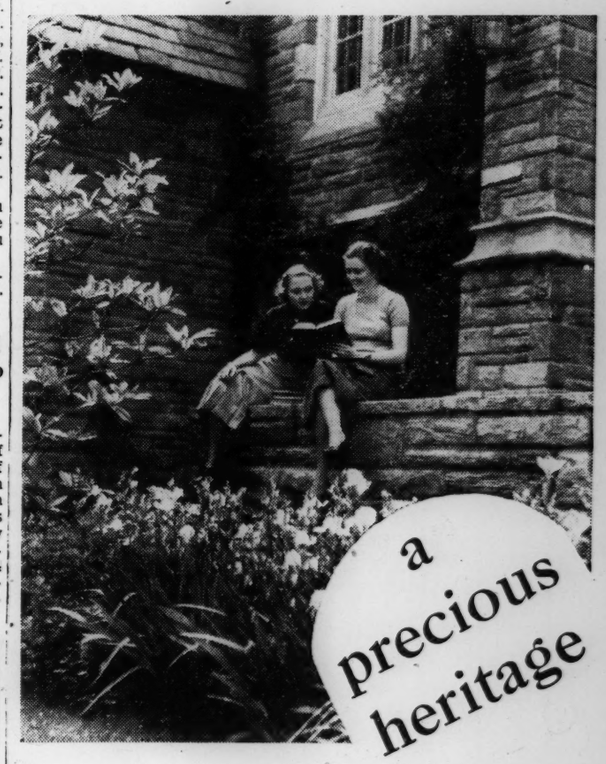

More valuable than the learning culled from books is participation in the life of a good school.

Long after school days have ended, enriching memories will endure—of long shadows slanting over greensward, changeful skies emphasizing the blessing of ivy-clad buildings, contacts with fellow students and instructors, the subdued roar of a dining-hall at mealtime, the hush of chapel, the gayety of sports days, the intimate beauty of friendships—the thousand and one things that flow to the individual from the vital stream of student life.

Whatever your school requirement—for yourself or for your children—there is guidance in the School advertising appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Gifts to Libraries Urged at Meeting of American Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The days when libraries and colleges received gifts are not past, but have been interrupted because it is not generally understood that federal and state tax laws encourage such donations, according to speakers at the fifty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association here today.

Ralph E. Lum, member of the law firm of Lum, Tamblyn and Fairlie and formerly president of the New Jersey Bar Association, speaking at a "library gifts round-table" at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning, quoted figures to show why gift-making is "increasingly attractive" to taxpayers who know.

"It has been shown, for example, that a person who has a net income of $80,000 can make a gift of $12,000 at a net expenditure to himself of only $6600 because the income taxes otherwise payable by him are reduced by $5400," he said.

"If a taxpayer in New York leaves $10,000,000 outright to members of his family, they will receive less than $4,800,000 after paying federal and state taxes, but if he leaves only $4,000,000 and bequeaths the remaining $6,000,000 to charity or education, the members of his family will receive $2,500,000, so that in this case it costs only $2,300,000 to make a gift of $6,000,000."

"Quite Proper"

Mr. Lum explained that "it is quite proper for a taxpayer to decrease or entirely avoid the payment of taxes which might otherwise be payable by means which the law permits."

Guy E. Snavely, formerly president of Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala., told how the New Deal, in preventing the accumulation of large fortunes, may have an effect upon philanthropic institutions that will be better in the long run than the previous system by which they received a few large donations at rare intervals. Smaller donations can be reasonably expected, he held, with a consequent widening of public interest.

"Quite evidently the days of large giving are not past," Mr. Snavely said. "If philanthropically-minded individuals can be convinced that they can give their money to colleges and libraries rather than to the Government without the evasion of any laws, quite a number of large gifts and bequests should continue."

Relations between librarians of the United States and those of Brazil promise to become "friendlier and closer, to the mutual advantage of each," through the recent founding in Rio de Janeiro of the Snstituto Brasil-Estados Unidos, according to Cora E. Cook of the Denver Public Library. At a session on "Library Co-operation With Latin America," held today, she told of the purposes of the institute to establish a collection of books from the United States and of a plan to grant fellowships to South Americans to enable them to study in the United States.

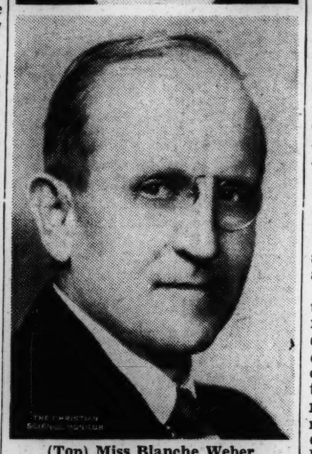
Children's Books

The improvement in the quality of children's books is world-wide, but at the same time there is "an almost unanimous lament about the comparatively low standard of magazines and newspapers compared with books," it was reported by Miss Blanche Weber, head of the Children's Literature Section, International Bureau of Education, Geneva, Switzerland.

Motion pictures, tap dancing, dramatic clubs and social activities of young persons have not served to crowd out a love of reading, according to Miss Constance Rourke, author and editor of the Index of American Design.

Establishment of a medal to be awarded each year for the best child's picture book, to be known as the Randolph Caldecott Medal, was announced following a resolution adopted by the children's librarian section of the association today.

The medal will go to the artist of the winning book and has been donated by Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly, who is the donor also of the Newbery Medal offered each year to the author of the best children's book. It has been named after Mr. Caldecott, a famous English illustrator of a generation ago who is probably best known for his work on the book, "John Gilpin."



(Top) Miss Blanche Weber
(Bottom) Guy E. Snavely

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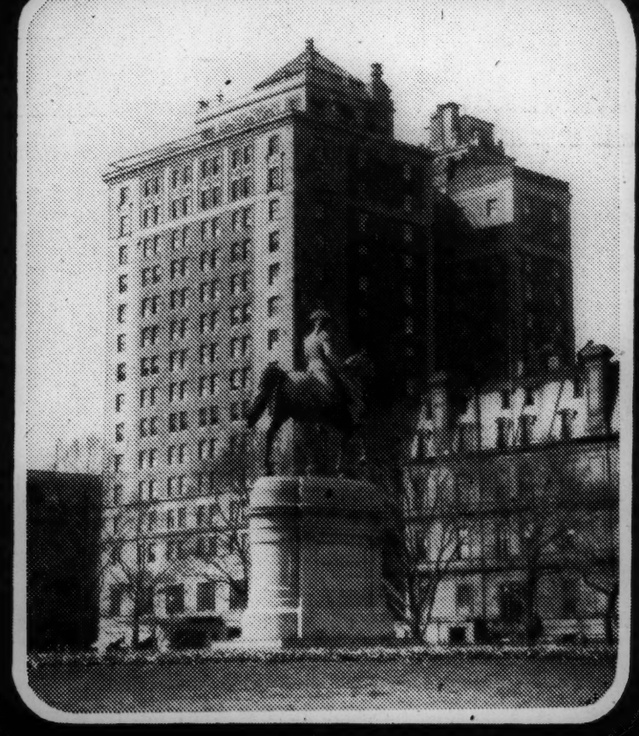

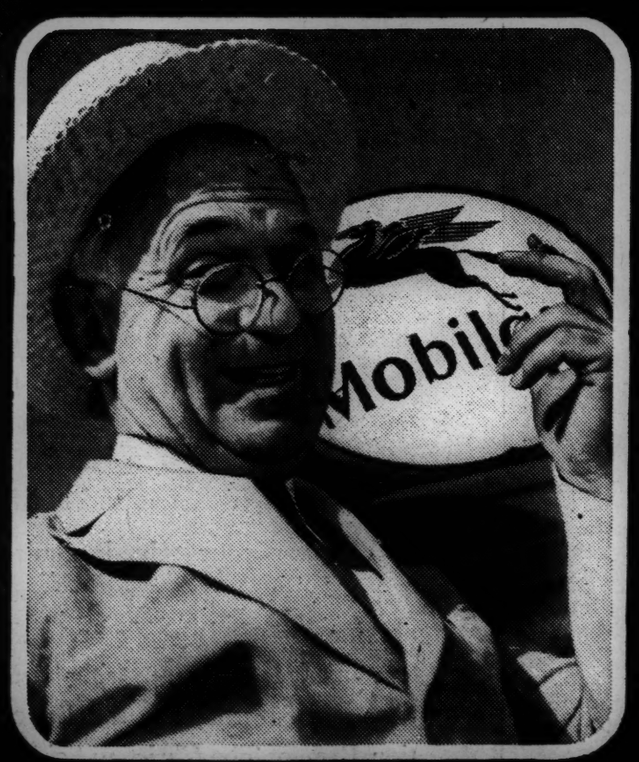

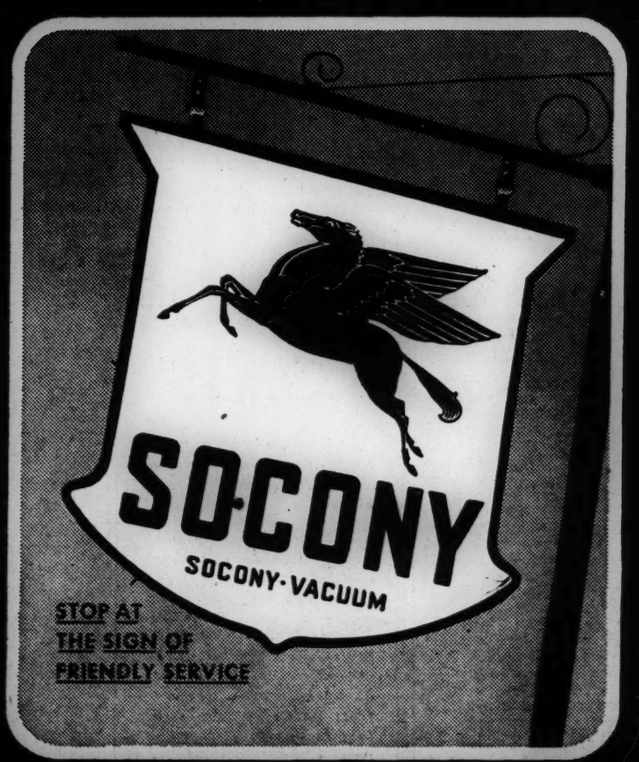

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Vestibules Old and New

MILDLY exciting, it is, to make an excursion into the land of half-forgotten miscellany; for at times one is rewarded beyond expectation.

I have before me a small book, which I have thus retrieved from attic obscurity. It is Lindley Murray's "Sequel to the English Reader." On the fly-leaf is written the name of my paternal grandfather and the date, 1833, in a hand which I should say was feminine. My grandfather, at this time, was a boy of thirteen, so I conjecture that it was given to him by his mother.

Just over one hundred years have elapsed since it left the hands of the bookseller, one Anderson, in the town of Ludlow, Shropshire; and now here it is, in a small country town in South Australia. Should I place it with my up-to-date volumes, this one would appear ancient and venerable. I do not know that I would be doing it a kindness to thrust it in among them. Its worn leather covers of a brownish yellow tinge would contrast oddly with their bizarre blues, greens, and reds. Then, too, it has not a single word or mark of identification upon its sober exterior. I suspect it is above wearing its heart on its sleeve. In the plainest language it says that it is content to stand on its merits, and these merits you are at liberty to discover for yourself. It never knew the time when, in order to attract attention, it had to wear a jacket flamboyant with a picturesque design and still more picturesque language. I wonder if these moderns would not accuse it of being merely dull and unimaginative. They might say that such a drab exterior could not possibly conceal anything that was at all interesting, bright, or even pleasantly instructive.

But hold! The matter is not to be dismissed so summarily. What if this custom of the period had been a deep-laid plot to ensnare the interest of the gentle reader? The fact is, one has definitely to open the book before he gets the slightest inkling as to what it is all about. And once that is done, retreat is not so easy. If the spider placarded the outside of his parlour with hints as to what the fly might expect within, he would the more often go supperless.

And so the modern book flaunts its wares on its jacket and oft betrays itself. My "Sequel" is not so naïve. Its covers are as unrevealing as the inscrutable Sphinx. Suppose one opens the book at random, as I did, and lights upon this:

"I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit of the mind. Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent."

What option has one then, but to go on to the end of Addison's essay "On Cheerfulness"?

Even if your first excursion only goes as far as the ample vestibule, one is fairly in its toils. Somehow you feel committed after reading there:

SEQUEL
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Elegant Selections
IN PROSE AND POETRY
designed
to improve
The Highest Class of Learners, in Reading;
to establish
A taste for just and accurate composition;
and to promote
The interests of piety and virtue.

Here is a vestibule solid and enduring, built to withstand every adverse wind that might blow. The vestibules of my up-to-date books have been mere porches, flimsy gaudy things, which have failed already the test of time, and have disappeared like any iridescent bubble.

As the reader marches ahead he perceives that he is in the company of a host of eighteenth-century stalwarts. Dr. Samuel Johnson, Addison, Oliver Goldsmith, William Cowper, Dr. Hugh Blair, Thomas Gray, and William Dodd are a few of those present in essay, narrative, and verse.

Reading some of these pieces now reminds me, to be sure, of visiting a museum where we store up mementoes of a bygone age. But it is surprising, too, how much of real value is unearthed. Undoubtedly my "Sequel" is representative of the best thought of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, yet I think I enjoy reading it mostly because it sets me speculating upon the people to whom this literature was immediately addressed.

Were the boys of that day, and the girls too, for that matter, quite satisfied to own and perchance read books such as this? Did they not hanker after romance and some thrilling tale of adventure even while wading through the ponderosities of the great Doctor? Or were they content to sip the nectar of the virtues from the cup held out by Addison and Goldsmith?

Well, I do not think I can allow this little volume to go back into attic obscurity. I shall find for it a quiet corner where it will not be disturbed by the blatancy of my moderns. Occasionally I may take it up, even if it is only to meditate awhile in its ample and veracious vestibule.

R. D. N.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GEEF HANDGIF," BY J. MENDES DA COSTA: *In the Municipal Museum, The Hague*

SCULPTURE has never occupied as prominent a place in the history of Dutch art as has painting; and this is probably due to the character of the country, in which no marble nor any other hard stone is found. Medieval sculpture was usually carved in wood and, with the eclipse of the Roman Catholic church at the time of the Reformation, the sculptor's field was restricted to a few busts and monuments. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many fashionable houses were adorned with sculptured garlands of flowers and fruit and other carved decoration, but, with the subsequent decline of architecture, the sculptor lost such opportunity to develop his art. With the end of the nineteenth century, however, came a new contact between architect and sculptor.

Dr. H. P. Berlage was one of the most prominent modern Dutch architects to call in the aid of young sculptors. L. Zijl and J. Mendes da Costa were the two men whom Berlage called upon to endeavor to bring new life into this art.

Mendes da Costa, born in 1863, grew up in the atmosphere of reverence for the classics. He learned his craft from his father, a stonemason. Greek and Roman art he studied for himself. His whole heart went out to Roman and Gothic art, also to Babylonian-Assyrian and Egyptian sculpture. His devotion to the last was unusual, because it was considered a primitive art at that time. His study convinced Mendes da Costa that sculpture was not a self-contained art and that it could not develop to the full until it took its place in art as a whole. This led to the stylizing which has remained a marked characteristic of the artist's work, and he was given many opportunities by Dr. Berlage to show his decorative talent.

Mendes da Costa used the stylized form, so appropriate to architectural decoration, and he had a nice perception of the possibilities of the material he was using. At first he worked much with clay, making pots and other household articles. He also made a series of fine statuettes. In these, form was well considered, but the figures were not completely stylized: they still hovered on the verge of impressionism. They were, for the most part, people closely observed and full of animation, such as old women whispering together, a mother with her child on her arm, or sometimes a complete street scene. One of these scenes, in the Municipal Museum at The Hague, represents an Amsterdam street fish-seller surrounded by a group of buyers. How well the sculptor has observed their features, and how cleverly he has caught the expression of the faces, is abundantly evident in this amusing group.

George du Maurier in Passy

IT WAS a very pleasant appartment that Louis-Mathurin had taken in the rue de Passy—on the first floor—and all the windows except the drawing room, which had a stone balcony looking down upon the rue de Passy, faced in the opposite direction onto the rue de la Pompe, for the house was a corner one. This particular appartment was called *"Le Cabinet de Physique"* because Louis Seize was said to have used it as a blacksmith's laboratory—making locks and keys was his hobby it seems.

There was a garden at the back, a delight to the children, and a green gate in the wall that led to a private avenue, all tangled undergrowth and mystery. And away behind this was the Bois itself, the enchanted forest, stretching surely to eternity, thought the children; a paradise with no beginning and no end.

It was these years in Passy, between 1842 and 1847, that Kicky was to describe nearly fifty years later in "Peter Ibbetson." The story is fictitious, of course; there was no pale little Mimsey Seraskier, in reality, who played with Peter by the Mare d'Auteuil, no big dog Médor who padded beside them over the fallen chestnuts; but the old yellow house is there with the gallery and the green shutters; and Louis-Mathurin sings through those first pages as the beau Pasquier, and Ellen plays her harp as Madame, though Kicky has disguised her, with the gentle hand of a dutiful son, as a beautiful young woman with golden ringlets. All the familiar sounds and scents of Louis-Philippe's Paris, his pleasant bourgeois Paris, that filled Kicky's small ears and nostrils in those early days were to be stored up and remembered with a strange yearning. . . .

When success came to him in full measure, he remained unspoilt and received it with humility. He was even a little puzzled. "Why make such a deuce of a fuss over a fellow like me?" he would say, and shake his head, and frown, and hum a tune under his breath. The hysterical praise awarded to his novel "Trilby" even alarmed him. It was rather vulgar. Not very good form. He was certain the book did not deserve it, either. It was kind of people to write letters by every post, but they really should not have taken the trouble. Extremely gracious of everyone to ask him out to dinner, but he would much rather dine quietly at home with his family and a few boon companions.—From "The Du Mauriers," by DAPHNE DU MAURIER. (Copyright 1937, Doubleday, Doran & Company.)

An Island in The Kattegat

AT THE noon hour the daily ferry boat between Kallundborg and Aarhus calls at the island of Samsø, one of the largest in the Kattegat. It is only a little smudge of land at first approach; then in the distance appear sheltered coves in which white waves are breaking, rows of houses beyond a gray sea wall, small fishing boats with painted hulls.

From the ferry boat a line hurtles through the air with the accuracy of long practice, a sailor secures it to a bollard and the ferry is tied alongside the quay. Here the little port of Koldby Kaas offers a picture of quiet, austere beauty. Some of the old seamen, seated on a bench under a wall, rise when the ferry approaches; others scarcely move, yet they know everything that is happening, see everything, for no phase of wind or tide escapes their notice. They know what will be aboard the ferry, and when the owner will call to receive it. The post wagon, a neat netted galvanized case run on wheels, has no special interest for them; but a small boy near by is awaiting its arrival eagerly. For is there not to be seen sticking up in it the handle of a coveted toy cart?

There is a stir of pleasant excitement round the ferry boat, for quite a crowd of country folk have appeared; and, when the gangway is about to be withdrawn, there is still more excitement, for there are many messages to be given at the last moment. "Vil De vaere saa venlig at komme nu? (Will you please come now?)" calls the mate, as a last handshake is given and a last greeting sent. The mate and his helper begin to move the gangway; there is a hurried scramble aboard.

Such is one of the unchanging sights still to be seen at Samsø.

Rehabiliment

After the unexpected chastisement
of the winter's frost,
the lantana hedge blossoms again richly
orange and yellow,
against my neighbor's white picket-fence.

A mocking bird comes flying,
deftly piloting his slim gray body
with fluttering black-and-white-and-gray
wings,
paralleling orange hedge-top and white
fence-top
on his way to the branches of the avocado
tree,
brilliant with young leaves.

As he lifts himself toward the high branches,
I am accorded one fluttering deft moment
in which to think this is like a motion picture
of a Japanese print in color.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Borrow Explains the Basque Tongue

I NOW entered upon the year 1838, perhaps the most eventful of all those which I passed in Spain. The *despacho* still continued open, with a somewhat increasing sale. Having at this time little of particular moment with which to occupy myself, I committed to the press two works which for some time past had been in the course of preparation. These were the Gospel of St. Luke in the Spanish-gipsy and the Euscarra languages.

With respect to the Gipsy Gospel, I have little to say, having already spoken of it in a former work ("The Zincali"). It was translated by myself, together with the greater part of the New Testament, during my long intercourse with the Spanish gipsies. Concerning the Luke in Euscarra, however, it will be well to be more particular, and to avail myself of the present opportunity to say a few words concerning the language in which it was written, and the people for whom it was intended.

The Euscarra, then, is the proper term for a certain speech or language supposed to have been at one time prevalent throughout Spain, but which is at present confined to certain districts, both on the French and Spanish side of the Pyrenees, which are laved by the waters of the Cantabrian Gulf or Bay of Biscay. This language is commonly known as the Basque or Biscayan, which words are mere modifications of the word Euscarra, the consonant *b* having been prefixed for the sake of euphony. Much that is vague, erroneous, and hypothetical has been said and written concerning this tongue. The Basques assert that it was not only the original language of Spain, but also of the world, and that from it all other languages are derived. . . . A few amongst them, however, who affect some degree of learning, contend that it is neither more nor less than a dialect of the Phenician, and that the Basques are the descendants of a Phenician colony established at the foot of the Pyrenees at a very remote period. Of this theory, or rather, conjecture, as it is unsubstantiated by the slightest proof, it is needless to take further notice than to observe that, provided the Phenician language, as many of the *truly learned* have supposed and almost proved, was a dialect of the Hebrew, or closely allied to it, it were as unreasonable to suppose that the Basque is derived from it as that the Kamschatdale and Cherokee are dialects of Greek or Latin. . . .

To two great Asiatic languages all the dialects spoken at present in Europe may be traced. These two, if not now spoken, still exist in books, and are, moreover, the languages of two of the principal religions of the East. I allude to the Tibetian and Sanscrit—the sacred languages of the followers of Buddh and Bramah. . . .

Having closely examined the subject in all its various bearings, and having weighed what is to be said on one side against what is to be advanced on the other, I am inclined to rank the Basque rather among the Tartar than the Sanscrit dialects. . . .

In my early youth I had obtained a slight acquaintance with the Euscarra as it exists in books. This acquaintance I considerably increased during my stay in Spain; and by occasionally mingling with Basques, was enabled to understand the spoken language to a certain extent, and even to speak it, but always with considerable hesitation; for to speak Basque even tolerably, it is necessary to have lived in the country from a very early period. So great are the difficulties attending it, and so strange are its peculiarities, that it is very rare to find a foreigner possessed of any considerable skill in the oral language; and the Spanish consider the obstacles so formidable that they have a proverb to the effect that Satan once lived seven years in Biscay, and then departed, finding himself unable either to understand or to make himself understood. . . .

The Basques are a singing rather than a poetical people. Notwithstanding the facility with which their tongue lends itself to the composition of verse, they have never produced among them a poet with the slightest pretensions to reputation, but their voices are singularly sweet, and they are known to excel in musical composition. . . . They possess much music of their own, some of which is said to be exceedingly ancient. Of this music specimens were published at Donostian (San Sebastian) in the year 1826, edited by a certain Juan Ignacio Izfueta. These consist of wild and thrilling marches, to the sound of which it is believed that the ancient Basques were in the habit of descending from their mountains to combat with the Romans, and subsequently with the Moors. . . .

In person the Basques are of the middle size, and are active and athletic. They are in general of fair complexions and handsome features, and in appearance bear no slight resemblance to certain Tartar tribes of the Caucasus. . . . They are faithful and honest, and capable of much disinterested attachment: kind and hospitable to strangers—all of which points are far from being at variance with the Tartar character.—From "The Bible in Spain," by GEORGE BORROW.

Barbados Morning

WHEN winter skies are grey and the streets of cities coated with the sticky grime of soot-laden fog, or in wider spaces the moribund brown-clad countryside is swept by icy winds and driving rain, the mind turns with longing to memories of sunny days and clear blue skies.

There is always the knowledge that tomorrow must come and that before many more months have passed by the period of English spring, that most perfect of all times of the year, will once more come into its own, the sun will shine again and Nature come to its gorgeous resurrection. Yet there is also the time of waiting for this metamorphosis through long dreary cold months before the promise comes to fruition. In these modern days the art of the poster and general advertisement has been brought to so high a standard of attraction that by a stray glance into the office windows of a Steamship Company or a Tourist Agency one can be transported in a flash from grey skies to blue, and from drabness to brilliance. . . .

I am going to take you across the seas for nearly 4,000 miles to a little island, to a square mile practically the size of the Isle of Wight, a little Island set like an outstanding gem in a glittering crown. It is set in the Tropics, the heat is pleasant and tempered by the cool Trade Winds; . . . the colours are beyond description in their beauty, and travel to this ideal spot is cheap and living very reasonable.

The glittering crown consists of the British West Indies and the outstanding jewel is the little Island of Barbados. . . .

All my life I shall remember the thrill of the early morning bathing. Even at 7:15 the sun is gloriously hot and the grand start to the day. The sunrise is exquisite, the sky being shot from shades of the palest green to a gradual change of rosy-pink and crimson as the sun comes up from the East. As I watched the flush of the coming day I used to remember the only line of Greek left to me from my school and Oxford times, and Homer seemed to whisper to me, "The early-rising, rosy-fingered Dawn."—RAYMOND SAVAGE, in "Barbados," (London: Barker Ltd.)

Good Ground

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE parable of the sower who sowed good seed by the wayside, upon stony soil, among thorns, and on good ground, was employed by Christ Jesus to show the effect of his teachings upon the varying states of human consciousness. When the disciples asked their Master why he taught the people in parables, he said (Matthew 13:13), "Because they seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand."

In interpreting the parable to his disciples, Jesus said (Matthew 13:19): "When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he which received seed by the way side." Referring to the "stony places," he explained that some might receive the word with joy but be offended should tribulation or persecution arise. The soil might not be sufficiently deep to ensure fruitage. In still another instance, the thorns of worldly care might choke the tender spiritual growth, and so cause it to be unfruitful. The good ground, which was capable of bringing forth an hundredfold, was exemplified by him who "heareth the word, and understandeth it" (Matthew 13:23).

The sower, according to the parable, scattered the seed broadcast, knowing that at the time of the harvest the results would be made manifest. Those who only believed the truth, but had not taken the trouble to understand and apply it, would be found barren and unfruitful. Those who had demonstrated their faith by living it would bear much fruit, "some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty" (Matthew 13:23). This parable is typical of one of Jesus' methods of presenting spiritual lessons.

Christian Science furnishes the key to his teaching and brings out its underlying meaning in terms of divine metaphysics. Commenting on this parable, on page 272 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Jesus' parable of 'the sower' shows the care our Master took not to impart to dull ears and gross hearts the spiritual teachings which dulness and grossness could not accept." This statement shows how the seed of Truth had to be preserved, that it might fall into the receptive thought.

The Master knew full well that the people loved nothing so much as a good story. He knew that they would not only listen attentively to an original story, but that they would seek every occasion to retell it to others. Jesus also knew that the kernel of spiritual truth in his parables would sooner or later fall into good ground, but he knew better than to try to impart prematurely the higher meaning of his teachings.

Mrs. Eddy tested and proved her spiritual discovery of Christian Science by signs of physical and moral healing for several years before publishing the textbook which explains the divine Principle of this healing. Speaking from her own experience of the salutary effects of the sorrows and adversities which had turned her to God, thus preparing her for her great discovery, she was able to write as follows (*ibid.*, p. 66): "Spiritual development germinates not from seed sown in the soil of material hopes, but when these decay, Love propagates anew the higher joys of Spirit, which have no taint of earth." This illuminating statement indicates the kind of ground in which the seed of spiritual healing germinates, and it helps one to understand how to look upon human disappointments and failures as opportunities to prepare the soil from which may spring rich spiritual gains.

The utter failure of physical force and material methods to provide security is becoming more and more apparent. The very mechanical inventions which were primarily designed to improve human conditions and to lighten the burdens of mankind, are now found to be capable of conversion into engines of destruction, which, in case of war, could be used to annihilate not only the works of men's hands, but whole communities. There is a silver lining, however, to even this dark cloud. It is found in an added incentive to seek closer acquaintance with the truths which Christ Jesus taught, and which alone can bring peace on earth and good will to men.

Christian Science has come to point the way out of the belief of life in matter through an understanding of both the words and the works of Jesus. When assimilated, even in small degree, these teachings bear fruit in improved health, greater happiness, and a far brighter outlook for the present and future. Under the marginal note "Full fruitage yet to come," Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 348 and 349 of the above-named textbook, "If such are the present fruits, what will the harvest be, when this Science is more generally understood?"

Treasure

IT WAS warm within the shelter of the earthworks at Shoulsbarrow. Well and truly had the ancients chosen their site. We had started that morning from the valley below, our faces set towards the moor. As we climbed, the country fell into coombes and criss-cross fields; till now before us it stretched away to the Tors of Dartmoor and, dimly in the south-west, to the heights of Bodmin Moor.

Braced to the wind which brought a clear sky and great visibility, we turned north and were silent at the beauty. The Bristol Channel danced and sparkled before us. From Hartland Point to the isles of Flat and Steep Holm, the coast line rose and fell. Across the water the shores of Wales, backed by the Brecon hills, unrolled to Pembrokeshire, whilst Lundy, long and mysterious, nestled between the two coasts. Gazing our fill, we slid down midst the short turf and heather and time stood still.

* * *

A PASSING CLOUD brought me to my feet and, facing the wind, I looked out over the earthworks. Swiftly I drew my companion up. Six yards away, snuffing into the breeze, was a magnificent fox. His tawny ginger coat rippled in the wind; with head erect he walked confidently, unhurried, one with the wind and sun. We watched him round the hill top; then, silently gathering our possessions, turned from Exmoor to the valley below.

J. M.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Twelve

Minda sighed as she helped the Mistress of Dalstorp bear the big mirror outside that morning, while the water heated for the housecleaning in the big cauldron upon the fire.

"If you could only manage to keep the mirror," she could not help saying, "for there is not another like it in the whole of Bewdalen."

"I wish I might part with everything which is to be sold as easily as it," said her Mistress. "In another six months, I shall have so few clothes I shan't wonder how they fit."

But Minda had been thinking of her own clothes when she went to school in the fall. It would have been so much fun to see how her new clothes would look in the glass.

She and the Mistress were busy taking down the big framed picture from the wall when suddenly they heard a loud crash of shattering glass outside.

"The mirror," whispered the girl. "Something has happened to the mirror." Mistress and maid rushed to the door and looked out.

Before the empty frame of the mirror stood Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor-Yeta), Minda's goat, looking triumphantly about him. He had made short work of that arrogant buck who had raised his horns against him a moment ago. About him lay the shattered fragments of the looking glass.

Minda went over to the goat and yanked him out of the glass. "Stor Geta!" she cried brokenly, "how could you do anything so dreadful!"

Stor Geta was frankly astonished. He could not understand what she was talking about. Perhaps she did not know there had been a strange goat here this morning? He had butted him away in one blow. He had been a big monster of a goat, but now there was nothing to fear. The fellow had been only a coward, big and fierce as he had looked.

Minda suddenly let go her grasp on the buck's collar, and picked up something from the ground. "What is this?" she said. "It looks like a business paper."

She rushed to her Mistress and grasped her by the arm "Frua," she cried, "you must come and look. There are papers in the glass."

The Mistress raised her strained face. "Papers," she repeated. "Where?"

Minda took her by the hand and led her to the mirror.

A Discovery

Suddenly the girl gave a cry. "Look here! Look! All this was behind the glass of the mirror."

The woman took up a paper and then another—a receipt—and what was this?

"Why, it is the Storekeeper's bill," she cried, "and 'Paid' is written across the face of it." Then turning to Minda, she cried, "That means—just what does that mean?"

"It means you don't owe the Storekeeper anything. He presented that bill because he thought you could not find the receipt. Now you will not have to have the auction."

Minda raced out to the field and fell on Stor Geta's neck. "You adorable goat!" said she. "You have managed so that we are going to be able to live in peace at last. Come on, the Mistress wants to talk to you."

"Minda! Minda!" The woman grasped her by her two hands, and danced around with her too. "I won't have to sell any of my things! Wasn't it a blessing now that Flint Anders would not buy the land!"

"Nor any auction, and you won't have to give the food away in the kitchen either. From now on we'll have only good things to eat in our house."

"Minda," cried the woman, on sudden thought, take the path over the hill to the village. "Notify the clerk to cancel the auction, but don't tell him why. Just say we can't have any auction, that I have not decided on a day."

Minda ran out without thinking of changing from her scrub dress, so she had to come running back again before she had gotten far. She found the Mistress sitting on the porch talking to Stor Geta. "You are worth your weight in gold to me," she was saying.

"To us he is," Minda added in passing, "but certainly not to some folks. I dare say Flint Anders should like to give him something on his own account."

The Clerk was more than a little disturbed when he learned the auction was not going to be held as scheduled. He was a bachelor and had counted on the auction food all week.

A Visit With Tomte Anders

The Butcher sighed. It looked as though the only thing he was to get out of this was the trouble of putting up and pulling down the auction notices. By the time he had made his round for the day everyone knew there was to be no battle over the Dalstorp mirror after all.

The gords' women were dreadfully disappointed when they heard of the change of plans. No auction, they cried. They had meant to go to find out who was to get the mirror and then this had to happen!

Minda did not return directly to Dalstorp. She went in the direction of Torndalen, to see if her Aunt were at home, which she was not. As she passed Tomte Anders, the shoemaker, sitting in his booth beside the road mending shoes, she said "I am very glad Stor Geta and I went to Dalstorp as you told us to do last spring. The way everything is going it looks as though we have found the right spot at last."

"Every man has his allotted place in life, just as the stars have amongst the planets," said the little man looking up kindly from his work, "but few find what they seek because they have not the courage to keep looking."

Minda nodded. "You know," she said, somewhat wistfully, "once you told me the gate would swing in when one had reached the place where one belonged in life. Do you think the gate swung in the day Stor Geta and I came walking up the path to Dalstorp?"

"It is not necessary for me to answer you that, for your own heart will do it for you." With that he turned back to his work and Minda strode on.

When the Mistress of Dalstorp saw Minda coming down the road she went to the gate to meet her. They went into the house, which was in order again with everything cleaned and polished. Best of all, the table in the kitchen was set with good food and supper was ready.

A big bowl of sour whole milk with sugar and cinnamon sprinkled over the top stood waiting at Minda's plate. When she had eaten the cream off the top, she said, "What are you going to say to the Storekeeper when you show him the receipt?"

Dunkel Per's News

"I am going to say nothing. I am just going to wait for him to collect." There was a cold glimmer in the woman's eyes as she made that statement.

At that moment there came a sharp click at the gate. The next instant Dunkel Per stood in the doorway. His face was pale. "The sheep," he began in a voice which sounded strangely shaken to come out of him, "half of them have gotten away from me. I have looked for them since 5 o'clock this morning, but they can't be found."

"They can't be found! How did they get away from you in the first place?"

"They were gone when I awakened this morning. The gate stood open and the enclosure was empty. I found half of the flock, but the Hulder must have taken the rest."

"Run over and ask Per if we may use his horse and cart for the day," the Mistress said hurriedly to Minda. "We must get up to the mountains at once."

Minda sped away without stopping to hear the rest of the sentence.

"What did you do with the sheep that are left?" the widow questioned Dunkel Per.

"I put them in the enclosure and closed the gate on them," he said vacantly, "but they may not be there when I get back."

When Minda returned with the horse, the three leaped into the wagon and set out for the highlands as fast as the horse could move. They said nothing, but each was grappling with a separate trouble of his own. Should all the sheep be gone, how would the Mistress pay the owners for their lost property? And Minda was thinking that, after all, she would be compelled to return to Torndalen.

They might have spared the horse, for when they reached the pasture the enclosure gate stood open and the rest of the sheep had vanished.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

The day of preparations for the auction of the Mistress of Dalstorp's furniture was dawning when our last chapter ended. She had decided to sell it to pay a debt which Flint Anders, the storekeeper, insisted she owed him, because Anders suddenly refused to give more than half what he had at first offered to pay for her mountain pasture, or fabovall, as it was called in Sweden. She had been unwilling to sell the pasture until Anders pressed her for payment, and had rented it to farmers as grazing ground for their sheep. Minda, an orphan girl who wanted to earn money for school clothes in the fall, herded the sheep on the mountain, refusing to be scared by tales of a hulder, a creature of Swedish tradition, that chased other herders.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Gannet Has a Sense of Humor

Gannets, or Solan geese as they are sometimes called, are essentially coast birds, seldom being seen far away from the sea. Expert divers, they plunge head-first after fish with terrific force, and often from a considerable height. The birds breed freely around the British coast, and are very numerous on the Bass Rock at the mouth of the Firth of Forth where their activities bring many sightseers during the nesting season. They stand about a foot high and have a beautifully white plumage.

On occasion, the gannet can be quite a playful bird as the following true incident proves. A gannet that had been blown inland by the gales was being cared for in a large outdoor aviary. While there he thoroughly enjoyed himself by inventing a game. High above him some herons were nesting, and every now and then a stick would be dislodged from the nest and fall to the ground. After eyeing the sticks for a few minutes, the gannet converted them into toys, and taking one in his beak at a time, tossed it up in the air and tried to catch it as it fell. He never seemed to tire of his game, and not only amused himself but great numbers of people as well.

Among Current Books

Book Reviews

Off the Maine Coast

In a weathered gray house on a sheltered bay of Bright Island off the Maine Coast, a Sunday dinner was being made ready on the not July day that opens the story, "Bright Island," by Mabel S. Robinson. Thankful Curtis is the heroine. The married sons with their wives were on their way across from the mainland, and the mother, Mary Curtis, with all she has to think of—seeing that the chickens are roasted to the right brown crispness and that the blueberry pies are warm and juicy—rather longed for handy help from her young sunbleached-headed daughter.

Across the cove, with shaded eyes she could see that Thankful in her sailboat, Gramp, had been becalmed, and was being towed home by Jed's motorboat. She knew she would scarce make the moorings to have time for more than a quick change from overalls to clean gingham, so she could not much count on help from her with even the fresh well water. To be sure, Jonathan, the father, had done what he could.

Bright Island spelt home in capital letters to the Curtis family. Thankful's first decision of her own was made as the outcome of the Sunday visit from the mainland folks. They had come with plans for her schooling, urging the advantages of a winter in high school.

Thankful, with independent spirit, resented an interference in her island freedom. That boat of her own had early given her the power of exploring more than simply the surf-dashed shore of the wind-swept island coast, and her muscles had grown strong from breath-taking plunges from high rocks into icy pools.

When Mary Curtis, with her wise maternal understanding, knew the hour was striking when others with more varied experiences could give an additional training to her growing daughter, and her father, for she had often done with him a boy's labor in the field or with the boats, voiced his opinion, "It's about time I guess that she found out what a girl's for,—" Thankful longed for the sympathetic guidance of her grandfather.

The final choice was put up to Thankful—high school and living in turn with her brothers, or the academy at a further distance and living with other girls and boys. She choose boarding school, and felt buoyed up in her decision when she made the discovery that her grandfather had paved the way for her in that direction. Crowded with interest were the months spent by Thankful at school. Sensitive as she was in the change of living, bangs and bruises aplenty came her way from those of her own generation. Critical moments with both friends and work were squarely met and conquered until such success was hers in making friends and keeping them that Bright Island became a home haven for them all.

This book, with its charming decorations by Lynd Ward, is a contribution to young people's reading that is worth taking note of.

In Traveling Mood

You may not be setting forth in holiday mood for a summer of adventure in England, France or Italy, yet "Invitation to Travel," by Helen Dean Fish, is a treat for summer reading, whether beside a mountain lake or on a harbor shore.

The book quickens the desire "to go places," and explore the secrets of new spots, and even though it is bursting with choice plums of enthusiastic advice for actual travelers to definite places, for those of us who may not at present have immediate steamer reservations it puts us into lively touch with sights and sounds that widen horizons.

The chapter on "By-Products of Travel," for instance is full of suggestions for hobbies that can become an added source of joy when traveling. The sooner leisure moments are spent along the lines of these by-products, the surer the need may be for the complete contents for a real itinerary. Miss Fish says: "Travel is to the human brain what a ploughshare is to the field in spring. It disturbs the hardened surface of one's consciousness and prepares for new growth."

Miss Fish writes vividly in the spirit of sharing a travel richness that is hers, and young people, as well as travelers young in experience, will find her book full of a joyous and refreshing kind of reading.

Seeing Old Quebec

Another book of travel that has a light spirit of youth and adventure is "Away to Quebec," by Gordon Brinley. It is a colorful account full of chat and banter of a motoring and boating trip taken by a young couple guided "by whim and circumstances." The Duchess and Dan set forth in Sally, an almost human car, and drive from Connecticut north through the New Hampshire and Vermont woods and hills.

When possible, they tent by night and always are in alert mood to enjoy coincidences of places and people. The descriptions of the quaint city of Quebec and places along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River are most alluring.

It is from the board (literally) of a farm wagon that they see the sights of Ile aux Coudres, having made the crossing from Les Eboulements, "loaded to the guards" in a small launch because the grand bateau had "bust herself" on a rock the previous night. Thus are inconveniences turned constantly into adventure by them.

An attractive feature of the book is the fascinating drawings—24 of them—by D. Putnam Brinley. The book well earns its subtitle—A Gay Journey to the Province.

In Chaucer's England

Life at the brilliant court of France in service for the Dauphin held no appeal of glamor for the young orphan Jean de Beri, the hero in "King Richard's Square," by Regina Kelly.

His English mother had early taught him love and loyalty for her native land, so that when he finds himself in Canterbury with his grandfather, though on somber mission from France, Jean is rejoicing at being on British soil.

The Count de Beri has been sent as emissary by King Charles to represent France at the ceremonial rites of a mourning royal family. With the memories of his mother's words of the Marchmont oath of allegiance to England's kings still ringing in his heart, young Jean yearns for tidings of the welfare of King Edward's son, Richard.

A sudden whim to change his velvet tunic with a village boy's rough hose and shirt, that he may give his grandfather a sight of him as an English lad, swiftly turns to the daring thought that in this plain garb, belonging to Piers Plummet, lies the way of escape for him from the control of the old count. The exchange is made, and in a trice Jean is on his own trudging down the highway

It was stirring times in London the last quarter of the fourteenth century that his adventures take place. It is the London that Goeffrey Chaucer knew, and Chaucer himself is in the throng that line the streets leading to Westminster the day the boy Prince Richard rides to be acknowledged by Parliament as the heir to be.

So colorfully and accurately is the coronation of Richard II described that it is of startling interest to compare its similarity with the current accounts of the recent coronation of Georve VI. It gives a thrill to note the customs of the London in 1377 that still survive to the present day almost 600 years later.

It is during the tense days of the Peasants Rebellion that finally the young squire, Jean de Beri, serves his King most valiantly. His desperate encounter with Wat Tyler, the rebel leader, brings to the King his glorious moment of courageous power.

This story written by Regina Kelly, with its authentic historical background, is one to add to worthwhile collections for both boys and girls.

Voices in the Wilderness

Stories of strong American idealists are told with forthright vigor in "Champions of Democracy," by Joseph Cottler. Beginning with the time when America was but a frontier of Europe, Roger Williams is the first voice in the wilderness proclaiming the message of true American democracy. A century and more later, Thomas Jefferson, the arch rebel, is followed by Horace Mann, the educator.

Then the leaders, each in turn loyal champions of the cause, are, William Lloyd Garrison, the liberator, Susan B. Anthony, the stanch supporter of women's rights, Charles W. Eliot the wise guide in higher education, Henry George, the crusader against poverty, Judge Holmes, the fairminded and fearless jurist, Samuel Gompers, the grand old man of labor, Booker T. Washington, the understanding leader of his race, Jane Addams, community leader and lifelong champion of peace, and finally Woodrow Wilson, champion of universal democracy.

Throughout the telling of these life stories the human interest with a dramatic quality are strongly blended. It is a collected biography worthy of thoughtful reading by parents and teachers as well as high school boys and girls.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Bright Island by Mabel L. Robinson. New York: Random House. $2.00.

Invitation to Travel, by Helen Dean Fish. New York: Ives, Washburn, Inc. $2.50.

Away to Quebec, by Gordon Brinley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

King Richard's Squire, by Regina Kelly. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00

Champions of Democracy, by Joseph Cottler, Boston: Little Brown & Co. $2.

'Quick-Change' Artists

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

If you were asked to name a creature famous for its ability to change the color of its skin, I expect most of you would instance the chameleon. The chameleon is certainly a good enough example, but it is only one of many that might be given, for there are numerous creatures who excel the chameleon quite remarkably in this respect, adopting far more hues and in much less time.

A good many folk think you have only to put a chameleon on a plaid shawl for it to imitate, with commendable promptitude, all the colors of its background. I am afraid it will do nothing of the kind. Once a chameleon has run through green, yellow, gray, and a kind of sooty black, it has just about exhausted its capabilities. Moreover, each hue takes time to adopt—usually two or three minutes. The change is never instantaneous.

If we want to see nature's best 'quick-change" artists, we shall have to take a look at some of the creatures that live under water.

Recently there arrived in England a large consignment of Siamese fighting-fish collected in the forest rivers of Siam. None measured more than two inches, but as "instantaneous" color-changers some of them—the males—were supreme. Whenever anything excited them, their tiny bodies, normally dull blue, suddenly glistened with all manner of brilliant metallic hues.

Staging the Act

Fortunately for the onlookers, there was one very simple, and harmless, way of inducing the fish to stage their "quick-change" act. All you had to do was to hold a little mirror against the side of the tank. Fighting-fish, you see, have not gained their name for nothing. They need very little to arouse their pugnacious instincts. Even a glimpse of their own reflections will do it!

As each fish saw nimself in the mirror he flew into a frenzy. A dash here, a dart there, and lo! it was hard to imagine him the same fisn he had been a few moments before, for his little body had suddenly begun to blaze with new and wondrous hues.

The John Dory, a fish that is very common in the Mediterranean Sea, is another color-change expert. You can't mistake John Dory when you come across him in a public aquarium, for he has one of the most unprepossessing faces in the finny world, due mainly to his ability to move his eyes independently of each other, chameleon fashion.

It is not quite so easy to persuade John Dory to stage his color-change act as the little fighting-fish. Usually he obliges only at meal times. As soon as he sees particles of food sinking through the water toward him, his whole attitude becomes one of rapt attention, and watching him closely you will see a surprising sight, for streaks of dark brown and vivid blue break out suddenly upon his normally golden-hued flanks. He will continue to wear this new color while he feeds, but after the meal is over will gradually resume his usual tints.

The Turbot and Angel Fish

Then there is the turbot, whose changes of hue can be very bewildering until you get accustomed to them, as the following story will show.

Not long ago I overheard a visitor to one of the largest aquaria in England ask an attendant what had become of the turbot he had been watching the day before. "I saw them here," he said, indicating one of the tanks. "They were yellowish flat-fish, lying on the sandy bed of their tank."

The attendant smiled. "They are exactly where you saw them yesterday," he said, pointing to some darkish fish lying over against the rockwork at the back of the tank. "Just the same fish, you see, but they've changed their background, and with it their color!"

The little Amazonian angel-fish, measuring only a few inches long, is perhaps one of the quickest color-changers found under water. Not only are they among the most beautiful of all the "tropicals," but are able to alter their appearance so rapidly that, by matching themselves to their reedy backgrounds, they become almost invisible save for their eyes, which remain sparkling like a couple of jewels in midwater.

Aquatic Colors

They are normally a bright silver color, with broad dark bands running across their bodies, but their control over the "bands" is amazing. On being disturbed, they adopt the "cloak of invisibility," either by making the stripes fade out entirely (if they are against a plain background), or by accentuating them to tone with the aquatic plant-stems they happen to be among.

Less comely to look at, but equally talented, is the octopus who can, within a few seconds, alter his coloration to match his surroundings. Indeed, because of his exploits in this direction, you will find him, in most large aquaria, suitably displayed among rocks and weeds of as many different hues as possible. As the octopus moves about among these surroundings, new hues seem to pass over him almost every moment. Blotches of reddish-purple merge swiftly into a terra-cotta tint as he billows over the rocks while, should he come to rest upon a patch of seaweed, green becomes the predominant hue.

The sea contains many another "quick-change artist," but it has no monopoly of them, as we have seen. You will even find fish in the pools and rivers of the English countryside who know quite a lot about this subtle method of hoodwinking those they do not wish to meet. Minnows, sticklebacks, trout—all have this power in some degree. Even the prawns that haunt the rocky pools at the seaside possess something of the art, taking on dark or light tints to harmonize with their immediate surroundings.

Sense of Humor

A cloud,
Seeing how grotesque
Was its reflection
In a Lake,
Laughed until it cried—
A shower.

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Business and Industry

Wage and Cost-of-Living Theories Puzzle Financial District

Finance Commerce and

Gold Price Fixed Too High, View Of Several Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The international debate over "what to do about gold?" continues.

Herbert M. Bratter, a financial specialist, discussing the subject for the foreign policy association, concludes that an international agreement providing for an all-round reduction in the price of gold may be feasible and desirable. In Washington, he declares, "no outward sign of a change in the present attitude has been given. Certain observers, however, feel that, sooner or later, some official action within the tripartite understanding will be taken."

London, meanwhile, debates the problem. Professor Cassel, international gold authority, in a recent article adds his voice to those urging reduction in the price of gold. He rejects the proposal, backed in part by the Economist magazine, for an international agreement for the control of production.

Price Fixed Too High?

The root cause of all the trouble, as the Economist sees it, is that "when the United States went off gold in 1933 it did not wait long enough for a new equilibrium to establish itself, but fixed a new price of gold which re-valued the reserves of the whole world at a level that the event has proved to be too high. The world's central banks are now counterbalancing this overvaluation by raising the percentage of reserves or setting gold aside in special funds."

Mr. Bratter reaches the same conclusion.

"The absorption of a large part of current gold output by the United States actually means that this country is liberally subsidizing producers of gold in the British Empire—South Africa, Rhodesia, Canada and Australia—who together accounted for almost half of world production in 1936."

Another country being "subsidized," the Economist stresses, is Russia. "For the time being, at all events," it says in a recent article, "Russia has become a source of supply comparable in importance to the Rand (South Africa) itself."

What to do about it all?

Not a Permanent Solution

The London Economist agrees that the "present plan of purchase and segregation by the American and British authorities is not a permanent solution," and notes the desire of British bankers for immediate stabilization at some permanent price for the pound, dollar and franc in terms of gold.

But the Economist argues that it is still too early to decide the future price of gold. It declares "there is yet no imperative need of action," and that time may work out many of the difficulties.

"In the circumstances," it concludes, "the wise course would seem to be to make haste slowly, and for the present to continue the existing policy without change, in the belief that some at all events of the immediate difficulties will thus solve themselves."

Mr. Bratter reaches somewhat the same conclusion, though he is sympathetic to the idea of joint action within the tripartite agreement for mutual reduction in the price of gold.

He concludes as follows:

An International Problem

"For the several countries concerned to control capital movements directly means a step backward to exchange control. For us to check the inflow by taxation is, for various reasons, most difficult of realization. A change in the price of gold would be partially effective, but there are practical complications. Simply to wait until natural developments cause a cessation of the movement, as in fact we have been doing for three years, involves continued inconvenience, expense and even risk. The problem of orderly withdrawal of the foreign capital already here would still remain a source of potential trouble.

"Since there is no simple solution for the problem, the attitude of official Washington seems to be one of watchful waiting. No outward sign of a change in the present attitude has been given. Certain observers, however, feel that, sooner or later, some official action within the tripartite understanding will be taken. In essence, the whole problem is international rather than national. The flow of capital to the United States is in large part attributable to factors with which this country cannot cope alone."

Money Specialist

© Harris & Ewing

Herbert M. Bratter, Economist

Formerly of the Finance and Investment Division of the Department of Commerce

Venezuela Regains All Rights Over Its Chief National Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Venezuelan Government announces that it has concluded negotiations with the British La Guaira Harbor Corporation for the rescission of the latter's contract for the port-works concession. By the immediate payment of $5,500,000 (£1.100,000), Venezuela recuperates all its rights over the first national port. Venezuela, unlike the rest of South American countries, has no foreign debt. In mid 1930, as a token of homage to Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, the foreign debt of 24,000,000 bolivars was completely paid off in gold.

"Foreign domination" of the port of La Guaira has always rankled with Venezuelan patriots, especially those of the industrial classes. The concession was secured half a century back through the Guzman Blanco administration and, according to the original contract, would not expire until 1986. Development work and tariff charges had recently led to economic and political difficulties.

With the improvement in internal conditions, the earnings of the Harbor Corporation improved considerably. Total 1936 receipts were £157,335, compared with £121,687 for 1935, and the approximate profit jumped to £84,128 from £70,328.

In confirming the deal with London stockholders, the Venezuelan Government announced that one of the "foremost nationalist aspirations" had been realized with the "return to the nation" of the chief port. At the same time it is emphasized that the payment in no wise affects the stability of the country's finances or its reserves. The latter are now valued at 81,000,000 bolivars.

'Movie' Earnings Above a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Moving picture industry earnings are holding at a level comfortably above a year ago in spite of the dull summer season now in progress. Earnings, however, are below the preceding three months with the industry optimistic for the fall due to the expectation of higher admission prices.

Loew's third period ending about June 5 is estimated to have shown about $2 a common share, against $1.44 a year ago.

Warner Bros. third period also ending about June 5 is expected to show profits about $500,000 under the $1,992,453 earned in the preceding period with about $1.70 a common share seen for the full year ended Aug. 31, against 75 cents on the common in the preceding year.

Paramount is earning at a rate of $2 to $2.50 on 4,000,000 shares to be outstanding after full preferred conversion, while last year 75 cents was shown on 1,610,458 common shares. Twentieth Century-Fox second quarter will probably be below the $1 on the common earned in the March quarter.

Collins & Aikman Quarter Net Ahead of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the Collins & Aikman Corporation and subsidiaries for the quarter ended May 29 totaled $1,236,709 after expenses, depreciation, Federal, State and Canadian income taxes and other charges. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.09 a share on 562,800 shares of common stock.

For the 13 weeks ended on May 30, 1936, the net profit after similar deductions was $1,213,523, or $1.96 a common share.

The capital surplus of the company remains at $1,699,006.

Street Asks 'Should Wage Rise Precede Cost of Living Rise?'

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current "bull market in labor" is at the present a subject of considerable discussion in Wall Street, and efforts are being made, particularly in view of the jagged decline in stock prices, to appraise the possible effect of rising wages on individual corporate earnings and on the national economy as a whole.

The prospective effect on profits is in a few cases the occasion for considerable concern. The railroad brotherhoods, for example, are asking for wage increases which would, for the Class 1 roads as a whole, wipe out nearly three times the roads' profits at the 1936 rate. The men want $500,000,000; the roads' net income after all charges in 1936 was $170,000,000 and the net operating income before interest $667,000,000.

The effect of higher hourly payrates in the automobile and steel industries is expected to make inroads on second, third, and fourth quarter earnings. There is also the slightly more distant prospect that the present high rate of operations may not be maintained in the leading industries in which event the recently established higher wage rates, operating like a quasi-fixed charge, would make results turn from black to red on the corporations' books with unexpected speed.

High Wages Now Come First

The recent course of the business cycle, in respect to wages, has been a departure from precedent. In the past, hourly or weekly pay rates failed to go down during the depression as far as the cost of living, so that for those who could retain a precarious footing in the industrial economy, real wages actually increased as depression deepened. With business recovery, however, it was some time before wage increases began to appear in appreciable volume. In short, wage readjustments were found generally to have a time-lag of at least from six months to a year behind adjustments in price levels and business activity.

Since 1929, however, the sequence of events has been something different. While from 1929 to 1933 there was a lag in wage-cuts behind price-cuts, reminiscent of previous down-swings, the upcycle has been featured by wage-increases in advance of or substantially in excess of the recovery in the cost of living. As a result, as is well known, hourly wage rates in the leading industries are now substantially above 1929 levels and in a good many cases, despite the shorter work-week, weekly wages are also above 1929. And real wages, or the purchasing power of wages, is even more in excess of 1929 levels than money wages. Employed labor is receiving by a good margin the highest real wages in American or in world history. Nothing to approach it has been seen since the latter part of the fifteenth century in England.

Two Theories on Wages

Lipservice is always given in Wall Street to higher wages, "when economically justified," but speculators, who engage in as exciting and endless an adventure into the unknown as scientists, artists, and lovers, are in some conflict as to whether the present high level of wages is "economically justified." There are two theories on this score, one that higher wages make for better business, the other that higher wages discourage business by shrinking profits.

First of these theories is generally expressed in terms of "purchasing power" and runs to the effect that high wages, being immediately spent, go right into circulation as demand for groceries, rents, clothes, etc., and thereby give a fillip to business. This is roughly the theory underlying the NRA and also the pending amorphous wages-and-hour bill at Washington. It is also the loamy philosophical subsoil for the now fashionable economic thesis that prosperity failed in 1929 and will fail again soon because the lower income strata do not get a large enough proportion of the national income.

The second, and directly contradictory of these theories, that wages retard recovery, is now out of fashion among those people whose stake in economic guess-work is limited to other people's money; but it still has a hearing in the Street. People whose economic memory runs back more than ten years will recall that one of the editorial slogans of financial journalism during the depression of 1921 was that "wages must be deflated, like everything else, before business can see the profit which will make recovery possible." The more rough-and-tumble writers, secure behind the financial battlements of Wall Street, said that "labor must be beaten to its knees," meaning the same thing.

History of Wage-Fund Theory

In fact the theory has a far more respectable history than its contrary, for it was one of the axioms of the early classical economists, wrapped in the vague but plausible jargon of the "wage-fund" theory. David Ricardo, the grandfather of middle-class Victorian economic dialectic, who made more incorrect predictions than any other nineteenth century economist except his racial fellow Karl Marx, carved out of a successful speculative career the theory that as wages increase profits are bound to decrease, and Mill and Marshall were never able to stumble successfully around it. It was a handy political argument in a day when economic theory was replacing the Anglican church as a philosophical bulwark for political conservation. Since Ricardo, however, real wages in England have multiplied approximately six times and the profit-(and-loss) system still seems to rock along.

This theory is also rather popular in off-hand explanations of the present French financial difficulties; for it is said that the 40-hour week, longer week-end, and other French variations on the higher-wage principle have absorbed the benefits accruing to French employers from reviving prices, devaluation, etc., and have also completed the circle by forcing still higher prices on the workman when his wife goes to spend his pay check.

However, it is doubtful if very much Wall Street money has been staked on this theory in the practical way now possible of selling francs; or, to state it another way, it is by no means certain how much of the current distrust of the franc is due to the ring of conviction which this theory carries. France is far away and few in Wall Street have the temerity to try to fathom its politics or economics. For even at home, neither of these theories—that high wages help business, or that they hurt business—has sufficient near-term practical reliability to trade on.

Yardstick Is Lacking

Of course the missing intellectual tool in the economists' tool-chest is a measure or yardstick of just how high wages can go and still be "economically justifiable." Acres of words are and will be printed to the effect that wages are now "too high" or are "not yet high enough" but these can express only personal predilections in a field of thought in which the idea of a standard of value is falling steadily into more disrepute and which, in fact, never did have a price standard of any practical commercial value.

It is possible that wage increases, and strikes to win them, can so disturb business that it will let inventory run down and will hold back on capital expenditures to the point where the circulation of economic energy is perceptibly impaired and wage-earners have to face the unpleasant alternatives of lower wages or no wages.

On the other hand it is also possible that wage increases may be offset by price increases supported by fresh wage-earners' buying, such as is probably responsible for our current all-time high demand for textiles, rubber, shoes, etc. Thus the wage-and-prices spiral can chase its tail until somebody gets well fed up with disappointments, and "enterprises of great pith and moment with this regard their currents turn awry." Perhaps this unhappy day can be postponed by labor-saving devices and technological advance which can keep unit costs down while hourly wages rise. But in all this welter of imponderables, the student seeks vainly for one ponderable. Lacking any socially accepted practical standard, economists can only guess, and the whole community has to speculate on vital economic measurements, whether it chooses to or not.

N. Y. Telephone Co. $25,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public $25,000,000 of New York Telephone Company refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series B. They will be priced at 100 and interest to yield 3 per cent, and will be dated July 1, 1937, and mature on July 1, 1967.

Other members of the underwriting group include Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, the First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., and Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.

Proceeds from the sale, after deducting the estimated expenses in connection with the sale, are expected to approximate $24,260,600, exclusive of accrued interest. This amount is to be applied toward the retirement of $25,000,000 of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock which has been called for redemption on July 15 at 110, or $27,500,000, and accrued dividends.

The bonds are redeemable, in whole or in part, upon 60 days notice, at 106 to and including July 1, 1942; thereafter to and including July 1, 1947, at 105; to and including July 1, 1952, at 104; to and including July 1, 1956, at 103; to and including July 1, 1960, at 102; to and including July 1, 1963, at 101 and thereafter at 100.

The company, on Dec. 31, 1936, had outstanding $60,861,600 of first and general mortgage 4½ per cent gold sinking fund bonds, due on Nov. 1, 1939; $27,322,276 of 4 per cent demand notes sold to the trustee of the pension fund; $25,000,000 of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock, which has been called for redemption on July 15, and 4,213,000 shares of $100 par common stock.

June Food Expenditures Highest in Recent Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Expenditures for food this month are greater than for any June in recent years, according to reports of wholesalers, retailers and chains to the American Institute of Food Distribution. Food sales through retail food stores have increased 10 per cent in dollar volume over last year's level. Part of this increase is due to slightly advanced prices, but tonnage also is running higher than a year ago. Moreover, the housewife today is buying better quality foodstuffs than a year ago.

The present higher consumption of food is a surprising and reassuring factor in the face of widespread reports of labor trouble, the prospect of large crops, unsettled prices and hesitancy in Wall Street, according to the Food Institute.

Analyzing this improved consumption, the Food Institute finds it due to general improvement in business, industrial activity, generally advanced wages.

Coal Wages Raise Utility Costs

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. announced approximately $600,000 annually will be added to fuel costs of Major Electric Utilities in the Chicago area by new wage agreements for bituminous coal operators in Illinois fields.

Commodity Price Rise Is Predicted By British Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A higher commodity price level is predicted by Mr. Hubert Douglas Henderson, Joint Secretary to the British Government's Economic Advisory Council, in an article published in the Monthly Review for June, 1937, of Lloyd's Bank Limited, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

There are limits, Mr. Henderson says, to the proportion of the national income which it is practicable for the state to appropriate by taxation, consistently with the maintenance of any reasonable degree of freedom in the economic system.

"No one," he continues, "can define with confidence exactly what those limits are. But the margin which is still left to us before we reach them is probably not very large.

"On the other hand, we must not suppose that expenditure on desirable social purposes can be indefinitely confined within its present limits. On the contrary, we must expect that new demands under this heading, as for example, for schemes designed to raise the general standard of nutrition, will befor long gather irresistible force.

"Since we can no longer hope to be helped out of our difficulties by the growth of population, we must depend the more on the assistance which a higher sterling price level would give by raising the level of money incomes."

In these circumstances Mr. Henderson warns those responsible for the economic policy of the British Government against any permanent raising of interest rates in order to prevent prices from rising.

Sears Roebuck Sales Exceed All Records

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Sears Roebuck & Co. reported gross sales for the fifth period from May 22 to June 18 totaled $49,097,436, an increase of 20.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Sales for the first five periods of the current fiscal year which began Jan. 30 totaled $213,346,125, an increase of 20.1 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period. Both of these figures were records for the periods.

Business Activity Well Below High of Last December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was considerable irregularity during May in industrial and business activity and as a whole it continued to remain below the recovery high point registered last December, according to the monthly survey of business conditions made by the National Industrial Conference Board. No sharp decline has been noted, however, since February.

Greater-than-seasonal declines were noted in building contracts, petroleum output, and orders for machine tools. These declines were counter-balanced by advances in production of automobiles, steel ingots, bituminous coal, and electric power, and in retail sales.

Automobile production during May totaled 540,357 units, representing a decline of about 13,000 units from the level reached in April.

The number of units produced during the current model year, or since Oct. 1, 1936, is nearly 10 per cent above the number produced in the corresponding period of the preceding model year. This would seem to indicate that total output of 1937 models will probably reach the earlier estimate of 5,000,000 cars.

Steel ingot production in May, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was 5 per cent higher than in April in spite of labor disturbances. Production during the first five months of this year was about 43 per cent above that for the corresponding period of 1936.

Building awards in 37 states, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, showed a decline of 22.3 per cent in May compared with April, although normally there is a slight increase at this season. Residential contracts for the first five months of 1937 were about 62 per cent above the corresponding period in 1936, but non-residential construction showed an increase of only 10 per cent.

Machine tool orders declined sharply from the high level reached in April, the recession amounting to about 22 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The adjusted index, however, was higher than for any month in 1929.

Electric power production continued its upward trend and, after adjustment for seasonal influence, reached new all-time high levels.

The dollar value of retail trade increased by more than the usual seasonal amount. The greatest increase during May was in rural areas.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$25,000,000

New York Telephone Company

Refunding Mortgage 3¼% Bonds, Series B

Dated July 1, 1937 — *Due July 1, 1967*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including July 1, 1942, 106%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1947, 105%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1952, 104%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1956, 103%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1960, 102%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1963, 101%; and thereafter, 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the States of New York and Connecticut.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — *New York Telephone Company, all of the common stock of which is owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was incorporated in New York in 1896. The Company is engaged in the telephone business in the State of New York and in a small portion of Connecticut. The properties of the Company consist mainly of telephone instruments and facilities for their interconnection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and by the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, within their respective jurisdictions, and, in some respects, by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Connecticut as to the Company's limited telephone operations in that State. The Federal Communications Commission is presently engaged in an investigation of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1936
First and General Mortgage Four and One Half Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds, due November 1, 1939	$ 60,861,600.00*
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Notes)	27,322,275.61
Six and One-Half Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $100 per share	25,000,000.00
Common Stock, par value $100 per share	421,300,000.00

*Includes £636,000 principal amount of sterling bonds stated at $3,084,600 ($4.85 per pound sterling).

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The net proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $24,260,600, exclusive of accrued interest, and are to be applied toward the retirement of the Company's presently outstanding issue of $25,000,000 par value of Six and One-Half Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock which the Company has called for redemption on July 15, 1937 at 110% of its par value ($27,500,000) and accrued dividends. The Company expects to obtain the balance of the requirements for such redemption (approximately $3,239,400, exclusive of accrued dividends) from its current cash.*

EARNINGS — *The following figures are taken from the income statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus and must be read in conjunction with such income statements and the notes appended thereto, particularly the note referring to certain claims for additional excise and sales taxes.*

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Income	Fixed Charges	Net Income
1934	$185,928,657.32	$37,043,860.39	$5,452,032.47	$31,591,827.92
1935	188,815,593.35	34,770,930.60	4,739,552.77	30,031,377.83
1936	199,112,761.83	40,151,583.25	4,041,258.00	36,110,325.25

THE BONDS — *The Bonds will be issued under the Company's Refunding Mortgage, as amended and supplemented, and, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will be secured by a lien on substantially all real estate and telephone plant now owned by the Company in the State of New York and appertaining to or useful in the transaction of its business therein. The lien of the Refunding Mortgage is subject to the prior lien of the Indenture dated October 1, 1909, securing the Company's First and General Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1939, to certain minor encumbrances, and to possible prior liens, including tax and assessment liens, on certain land and buildings as to which a current search of the record title has not been made.*

The Bonds of this series are limited to the amount of $25,000,000 now authorized. The Refunding Mortgage, as amended and supplemented, permits the issuance of additional bonds of other series, of which $200,000,000 may be issued without retirement of debt or additional property having been acquired. All such additional bonds will rank pari passu with the Bonds. The Refunding Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without a release from or notice to the Trustee, and also provides for releases and substitutions of such property. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any such disposal, release or substitution.

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters, including the undersigned and one other named in the Offering Prospectus, have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 98%, or a total of $24,500,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 100%, or a total of $25,000,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $500,000. Under the Purchase Agreement payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after July 8, 1937, but not later than July 13, 1937.*

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and by Mr. Charles T. Russell, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about July 8, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.
Incorporated — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

Dated June 24, 1937

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Massachusetts Investors Trust

Established 1924

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	500,000
Previous day	551,470
1937 vol. to date	226,105,137
1936 vol. to date	257,918,335

Copper Issues Show Fair Gains In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Traders gave coppers a whirl today as the stock market rose irregularly. Most other sectors of the list lacked energy. Volume ran at the rate of around 500,000 shares.

Steels behaved better after an indifferent start on demand also attributed by brokers to war threats. Gains in this sector were not evenly held, however. Copper was up on reports of heavier buying abroad.

Gainers included Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Inspiration Copper, Howe Sound, International Nickel, U. S. Steel, Wheeling Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth, North American, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, Philip Morris and Union Carbide.

Stocks which felt the chill of liquidation, included Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Western Union, Public Service of New Jersey, Baltimore and Ohio, Great Northern preferred and Borg Warner.

Secondary and defaulted rail loans worked a little higher in the bond market today.

Cnesapeake & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s of 1975, Missouri Pacific 5s "F" gained small fractions. Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s gained a half point or more. Erie 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s lowered a bit.

Western Union 5s gave up a half point or so. Other utility obligations found support at about even prices.

Foreign bonds went virtually unnoticed. South Americans were a little lower.

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Prices moved a trifle higher in the curb market today as activity dropped to an unusually slow pace. Most changes were for small fractions as the session moved toward the close. Technicolor and American Gas & Electric stood out with gains of major fractions, while minor improvement was shown by Creole Petroleum, United Gas, Hudson Bay Mining and Niagara Hudson Power. Newmont Mining lost a major fraction and Gulf Oil lowered a bit.

International Trade On a Sounder Basis, Says Armour Head

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., believes the cycle of national self-sufficiency has about run its course and international trade will be restored to a "reasonable and sane" basis in the near future.

Mr. Cabell so told the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men here.

The nationalistic movement, both here and abroad, he said, has grown harmful rather than helpful, and its futility has become sufficiently clear that the tide is turning.

"I am definitely of the opinion that within five years tariffs and quotas and exchange restrictions will be modified so as to permit world trading on a sounder basis.

"The idea that each nation can provide for itself all those things which modern man needs and desires must be abandoned."

Mr. Cabell expressed the belief mass production and mass selling have been carried too far in the United States.

The nation, he said, is entering a new era in which her lower income groups will have more to spend.

Futures in Wheat Fluctuate Uneasily

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Wheat fluctuated uneasily today, advancing more than a cent a bushel at one stage but then reacting to close below yesterday's finish.

July corn was lifted more than 2 cents at one stage to $1.20 a bushel.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower, July 1.13⅜-½, September 1.13⅞-14, and corn was ⅜ off to 2 cents higher. July new 1.19¼-½, September 1.04⅜-½. Oats were ⅜ off to ¼ up. July soy beans advanced the limit of 4 cents a bushel.

Work Compensation Held Model for Auto Insurance

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An adequate form of automobile insurance could be attained by adopting the workmen's compensation system, John C. Blackall of Connecticut, told delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Under this plan, he said, it would be necessary only for the accident victim to prove his injuries were suffered in an automobile accident to be compensated. It would not be necessary to prove a motorist negligent.

Francis J. DeCelles, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, urged adoption of the retrospective rating plan which he said would induce "the non-insuring and self-insuring employer to place his compensation insurance with a legalized company, thereby offering full and complete protection to the working man."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in today's stock market was on a larger scale and prices closed steady. Tobacco, steel and shipping issues were in good demand and sold higher while oils also were active and strong.

Paris—Government bonds closed strong in the Bourse today, rentes gaining 815 to 275 centimes.

Liverpool—Cotton futures closed five to eight points higher on complaints of boll weevil activity from the United States and reports of unfavorable weather for the Chinese cotton crop. The market reacted partially at the close under Bombay selling.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 17
84½	63¾	Acme Sti (4)	2	70	70	70	Jun 22
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	16¼	16	16	— ½
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 14
35	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 23
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	10	68	67¼	68	+ ¼
5¼	2⅛	Air Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	40	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
59	37¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 21
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
45⅝	30½	Alleg Sti (.80g)	5	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	18	Allen Industr (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	2	218	217¾	218	+1
31⅛	21⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	7	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
35	24	Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	Jun 22
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	17	59⅞	59¼	59½	+ ¼
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	6	5½	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 23
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jun 23
114⅞	87	Amerada (2)	6	87	85½	85½	—2½
101½	87	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	4	87	87	87	—
41⅜	21⅜	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	1	63	63	63	— ½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	17	94¼	93¾	94¼	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	155¾	155¾	155¾	
71	49¾	Am Car & F (¾g)	5	52	50½	50½	—1¾
104	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	80	80	80	—1
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	4	29½	29¼	29½	— ¼
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	4	100	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	3	14¾	14½	14½	Jun 23
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jun 23
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	25¼	25¼	25½	
13½	7½	Am Encaus Til	4	7½	7	7½	— ⅜
17	10¾	Am Europ	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	10	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42½	41½	42½	+1¾
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	4	52	51½	51½	+ ½
38⅞	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+1⅜
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ½
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42½	42¼	42½	Jun 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
14¾	12½	Am Internat	1	13⅛	13	13⅛	Jun 23
58½	41½	Am Loco	5	12½	40	40	—2¾
125	102	Am Loco pf	5	102	102	102	
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (½g)	4	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 23
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	8	47¼	45½	47¼	+2½
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	114¾	114⅞	114¾	Jun 22
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	18	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	52¾	51½	52¼	
72½	40½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	3	45¼	45	45¼	
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	25	20	19½	20	+ ½
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	28	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅝
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)		28	28	28	
29	22¼	Am Seating	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¾g)	17	85½	83½	85½	+1½
114	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	145¾	145¾	145¾	+1½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun 23
73½	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	54⅜	54⅛	54½	
26⅛	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	41	40	41	Jun 22
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	126½	126½	126½	Jun 22
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jun 21
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	165	164¼	164⅜	— ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	76½	76¼	76½	+ ½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	77½	77	77½	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	Jun 23
20¼	12½	Am Type Fdrs	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	12	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
10⅜	9¼	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 23
59	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	59	59	59	Jun 21
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	21	11½	10¼	11½	+ ⅜
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 23
69½	47¾	Anaconda (3⅛g)	128	53¼	51½	53¼	+1⅞
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	4	23¼	23	23	
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	18	18	18	Jun 22
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 23
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ¾
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jun 23
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
9⅝	8	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	8	93	92	92½	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	9	62½	61⅜	62½	+ ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
1⅞	83¼	Artloom	1	10	10	10	Jun 23
24¾	15⅞	Assd Dry Gds	6	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	15	80½	79	80	+ ¾
104	97	Atchison pf (5)	2	98	97¼	98	Jun 23
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	29	52⅜	51	52⅜	+ ⅝
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 19
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	9	28¼	27⅞	28	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108⅜	109½	Jun 18
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	14	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50¾	50⅝	50¾	Jun 23
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	Jun 23
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36⅜	13½	Auburn Auto	0	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 18
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

—B—

11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	3	5⅛		5	
9½	4½	Bald Loc asd	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅜	— ¼
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	82	82	82	Jun 22
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	21	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	+ ½
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	2	31½	31	31	
43	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 18
43⅜	28⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	2	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
32	23	Barker Bros	4	22⅜	22	22	—1
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	9	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (3g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun 22
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	22½	22	22½	+ ½
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ½
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	7	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	49	49	49	+1
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	42	85	82½	85	+2
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)		17½	17	17½	
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	114	113½	114	+2
39¾	21½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1
36	24	Black & D (¾g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun 23
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	13	23½	23	23½	— ½
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	15	30	29⅜	29¾	— ½
48⅛	38	Bohn Alum (3)	9	37¾	37	37½	—1
28	22⅜	Borden (1.60)	62	23	22	22	— ¾
37	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	25	43¾	43	43¾	+ ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 21
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 19
23¼	10	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	14	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	41	40½	40¾	+ ¼
50½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 18
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu I	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38⅛	15½	Brklyn & Qu T pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 21
33	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	10	22	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-Man T pf (6)		71	70½	71	Jun 22
52¼	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	1	27	27	27	Jun 23
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	17	17	17	— ½
45¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	16	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60	60	60	Jun 22
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	7¾	7½	7⅝	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	2	32	32	32	Jun 23
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	50½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	24	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	24⅜	24½	24½	
11¾	4½	Bush Term	7	5	4⅞	4¾	Jun 23
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
36¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jun 23
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co		19	19	19	— ¼
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	3	26¼	26	26¼	— ¼

—C—

8⅛	35½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	36	35¼	36	+ ½
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 21
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	81	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	17	14	13½	14	— ¼
47½	14	Campbell Wy (1)	9	25½	25	25½	Jun 23
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	5	27½	26⅞	27	— ¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	30	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	45	45	45	
18½	13½	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	Jun 23
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)		7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
176	138	Case (J I)	3	16-	16-	163	+1½
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	89¾	89	89	— ¾
10	105	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	105	105	105	— ¾
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	21	37¼	36¾	37	— ⅛
15	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)		113¼	15	113	Jun 22
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
39¼	0⅛	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
12⅜	6¼	Cent Fdy	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	18	18	18	Jun 23
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 17
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	Jun 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	65½	63¾	65½	+2½
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	5	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	9	6	58	60	Jun 23
48	14⅛	Checker Cab	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 23
68⅞	50½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	10	53	52¼	53	+ ⅛
90	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93	93	93	Jun 21
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	2	67½	67½	67½	Jun 23
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 18
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
6⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	2	3½	3½	3¼	— ⅛
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6	2	Chi Gt West	6	2½	2	2	
18¼	10	Chi Gt W pf	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	7	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	25½	24½	24½	— ⅝
50	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	41	40	40	+ ½
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2½	2⅛	2½	Jun 22
8¾	4	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4	4	4	Jun 22
10¼	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
47½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21
22½	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 23
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	3	10½	10	10½	— ¼
135¼	97½	Chrysler (3½g)	59	102	100¾	100¾	+ ½
213⅜	173½	City Ice & F (2)	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
105⅜	63¾	City Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	37⅛	37	37	— ½
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	2	39	38⅞	39	+1
28½	27¾	Cluett Pea new	†29	26¼	24	26¼	— ⅛
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	85	85	85	Jun 18
1,01½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	156	156	156	Jun 21
59	47	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun 19
25¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (½)	21	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
62¾	47½	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	50	49⅝	50	+1
51⅞	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	2	33	33	32	Jun 22
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	3	11¼	11	11¼	
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	84½	83½	84½	Jun 21
99½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	7	30	29⅜	30	+1
48⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	3	115	114	115	+1
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101	Jun 22
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	65¼	65	65	+ ½
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106	105	105	Jun 17
21½	13	Coml Solv (.60)	15	13⅜	13½	13½	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	38	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	46	Com & Sou pf (3)		48	47	48	+2
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 22
45½	33½	Congoleum-N (2)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 18
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	6	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	*3	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅝
5¾	2½	Con Film	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18¾	12	Con Film pf	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80a)	34	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
10⅝	5⅛	Con RR Cuba pf	7	5	5	5	— ½
1⅜	⅝	Con Text	3	¾	⅝	¾	
37⅜	20⅜	Container (1.20)	61	28¼	27⅞	28	
37¾	18½	Cont Bak A	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	Jun 22
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	85	85	85	Jun 23
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	17	51⅜	51	51¼	+ ⅜
25⅜	19	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	Jun 23
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	37¼	37¼	37¼	
37⅜	2	Cont Mot	8	2½	2½	2½	
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	15	43½	42⅞	43⅛	— ⅜
35⅜	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	26	26	26	
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	6	60¾	60⅜	60¾	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	157	156	156	Jun 23
10¼	6	Coty	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
56½	41½	Crane Co	9	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	3	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	+ ½
105¾	100½	Crane Co pf new	17	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	+ ½
37	29½	Cream of W (1½g)	1	30½	30¼	30½	Jun 21
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
100⅞	69	Crown Cork (2)	7	71½	0	71½	+1¾
56½	44⅛	Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)	2	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅞
47¼	40	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Jun 23
25¼	17	Crown Zeller	18	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
108¾	97½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jun 23
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	3	62	62	62	Jun 23
135	115	Crucible pf (3½k)	1	119	119	119	Jun 23
3	1⅛	Cu

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Int'l Paper Co. Capitalization Plan Approved

BOSTON (AP)—Shareholders of the International Paper & Power Company voted in favor of a change in capitalization designed to eliminate the company's deficit and to permit resumption of dividend payments.

The company, according to its annual report, had a consolidated deficit of $19,734,019.77 as of Dec. 31, 1936.

Chief changes under the plan provided that:

Preferred stockholders cancel rights to accrued and unpaid dividends and accept a lower dividend rate on their stocks.

Accept Reduction

Common stockholders accept a reduction of somewhat more than one-half their equity in the company.

In his notice to the shareholders, Richard J. Cullen, president of the company, said:

"The declaration of trust under which the company is organized does not permit payment of dividends while a deficit exists.

"If your management merely waited for earnings to accumulate until this deficit is eliminated it would be several years under the most favorable circumstances before any action could be taken on preferred stock dividends and many more years before the accumulation on preferred stock dividends could be paid off and dividends paid on common stocks."

Purposes of the reorganization of the capital structure, as outlined by Mr. Cullen, follow:

"1. Remove the present capital deficit and permit directors, if they so determine, to resume payments of dividends during 1937, and in this connection avoid some of the burden of the present federal tax on undistributed profits.

"2. Reduce annual fixed dividend charges to a level which it is reasonable to believe can be covered by earnings under normal business conditions.

"3. Simplify the capital structure by eliminating dividend arrearages on the preferred stocks and abolishing the present subdivision of the common stock into three classes.

"4. Provide the company with a preferred stock and a common stock which will be a suitable medium for future financing in the event the company needs additional capital in connection with the development of its business."

Says Plan Fair

Mr. Cullen said after the meeting that "it has been the unanimous opinion of our directors that the plan was fair and that its adoption should prove beneficial to all classes of shareholders, both preferred and common.

He added: "In its report on the plan, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced that after the shareholders meeting, a further hearing would be had on the company's application for an order exempting the company from provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 in regard to the securities to be issued pursuant to the plan.

"Final action by the board of directors to make the plan effective will not be taken until such an order is granted."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Dennison Mfg Co, 8% cum deb	$2	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Southern Bleachery & Print Wks, 7% pf	$1.75	..	July 1	June 19
Extra				
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd	7½c	..	Aug. 9	Aug. 2
Diamond Ginger Ale Co of Waterb'y (Conn) Inc., Ser A pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 25
Do Ser B pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 25
U. S. Foil pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 28
U. S. Smelting Rfg & Mining pf	87½c	Q	July 15	July 2
Woodward & Lo Do 7% pf	37½c $1.75	Q Q	June 28 June 28	June 24 June 24
Increased				
Gt Lakes Engineering Works	15c	Q	Aug. 2	July 24
Liquidating				
Prospect Mfg Co	$1	..	July 6	June 21
Initial				
Biltmore Hats, Ltd, new	25c	..	July 15	June 30
Irregular				
Madison Sq Gar	20c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 16
U S Foil "A"	12½c	..	July 1	June 28
Do "B"	12½c	..	July 1	June 28
U S Smelting Ref & Mining	$2	..	July 15	July 2
Regular				
Am Fork & Hoe Co 5% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 5
Am Hair & Felt Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do $5 2d pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Am Motorists Insur	60c	Q	July 1	June 15
Amer News N Y	50c	BM	July 16	July 5
Amer Secur Shares	20c	S	June 20	June 28
Atlantic Refining Co cum pf	$1	Q	Aug. 2	July 6
Atlas Thrift Plan Corp 7% pf	17½c	Q	July 2	June 25
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd	12½c	Q	Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Calhoun Mills	$1	Q	July 1	June 25
Champ'n Hdware Co	$2	..	June 15	June 5
Collyer Insul Wire	35c	..	July 1	June 24
Davey (W H) Steel Co, old	20c	Q	June 28	June 18
Diamond Ging Ale Co of Waterb'y (Conn)	25c	Q	June 30	June 24
Discount Corp of N Y	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 24
Elgin Natl Watch Co	50c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Firestone Tire&Rub 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 20	July 2
Food Mach Cp 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	July 15	June 30
Goodman Mfg Co	50c	Q	June 30	June 30
Gross (L N) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Haverhill Gas Lt	30c	Q	July 1	June 25
Hecker Prdts Corp	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Hershey Choc Corp	75c	Q	Aug. 16	July 24
Do $4 conv pf	$1	Q	Aug. 16	July 24
Hooker Electrochemical Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
Indus Cred of N E 32c	Q	July 1	June 15	
Do 7% pr	87½c	Q	July 1	June 15
International Telegraph of Maine	$1.33 1-3	S	July 1	June 15
Kaynee Co 7%pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Lane & Bryant, Inc. pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Lord & Taylor 2d pf	8% $2	Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Mexican Eagle Oil Co, Ltd ord	11d	..	July 2	.....
Do 8% ptc pref	8%	..	July 2	.....
New Haven Clock Co	37½c	Q	July 5	June 30
N Y Telephone Co	$2	Q	June 30	June 30
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc (n. p.), $6.50 Series I conv pf	1.62½	Q	July 1	June 10
No'westn States Prtlnd Cement Co	40c	Q	July 1	June 21
Pac Truck Serv, Inc (Calif) pf	13½c	..	Oct. 1	June 15
Package Mach Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Pantex Pressing Mach Inc $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Philadelphia Elec Pw 8% pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Pittsb'g S & Bolt	15c	..	July 31	June 24
Pollock Paper & Box Co, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	.....
Portland Gas Lt Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 1
Prospect Man Co	$1	..	July 6	June 12
Pyle Natl Co	50c	..	June 30	June 19
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	June 30	June 19
Rich's, Inc	50c	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
St. Croix Paper Co	50c	Q	July 15	July 6
Selected Am Shs	8.558c	..	June 30	.....
Selected Cumul Shs,	21.586c	..	July 1	.....
Selec Ins Shrs	11.6714c	..	July 1	.....
Southern Weav Co	50c	..	June 30	June 25
Springfield Fire & Mar Ins Co	$1.12	Q	July 1	June 22
Texas Gulf Sul Co	50c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Todd-John'n Dry Dks, Inc., Ser A pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 25
Do Ser B pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 25
U. S. Foil pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 28
U. S. Smelting Rfg & Mining pf	87½c	Q	July 15	July 2
Woodward & L Do 7% pf	37½c $1.75	Q Q	June 28 June 28	June 24 June 24

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 22: Receipts, $28,302,-918; expenditures $13,842,364; balance, $2,-568,988,432; customs receipts for the month, $31,503,394. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,176,344,825; expenditures, $7,948,331,624, (including $2,776,598,665 of emergency expenditures)! excess of expenditures, $2,771,986,799. Gross debt, $36,391,-432,744, an increase of $596,213 above the previous day. Gold assets, $12,267,232,905, including $1,035,877,688 of inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 2 lower.

	Open	Last	Prev. Last
July	109.0	109.0	108.4b
October	109.0	109.0	108.5b
December	109.0	109.0	108.5b

b bid

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 4¼s '47-52	115.24	115.14	115.24
1 4s '44-54	111.6	111.6	111.6
8 3s '51-55	102.15	102.14	102.14
17 2¾s '55-60	100.11	100.9	100.9
6 2¾s '45-47	102.18	102.17	102.17
1 2¾s '48-51	100.14	100.14	100.14
2 2¾s '51-54	99.22	99.22	99.22
9 2¾s '56-59	99.12	99.10	99.10
25 2½s '49-53	97.20	97.20	97.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '49	102.9	102.9	102.9

Home Owners' Loan

4 3s '52 A	101.29	101.28	101.28
10 2¾s '49	100.7	100.5	100.7
1 2¼s '42-44	99.30	99.30	99.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Adams Exp 4s '48	99½	99	99¼
5 Adams Exp 4¼s '46	100½	100½	100½
8 Adams Exp 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	60	60	60
11 Alleghany 5s '44	98½	98⅛	98⅛
2 Alleghany 5s '49	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62	62	62
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	76¾	76½	76½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106½	106¾
33 Am T & T 3¼s '66	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105	104⅞	105
17 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31	31	31
10 Arm Del 4s '57	97	96¾	97
9 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97½	97½
3 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
10 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110	110
5 Tll & Birm 4s '33	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 ACL clt 4s '52	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 A C Line 4½s '64	91½	91½	91½
4 A C Line 5s '45	105	105	105
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	47	47	47
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74¾	74½	74¾
17 B&O rfg 6s '95	90⅛	89¼	89½
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	111½	111	111½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 reg	110	110	110
13 M&O rfg 5s '95	79¼	78¾	79
10 B&O 5s '96 F	78½	77⅝	78
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	78½	78	78
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	70¾	70½	70½
10 B&O 4s '48	105½	105¼	105¼
12 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103½	103¼	103¼
3 B&O 5s S W '50	103	103	103
2 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117	117⅛
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	103	102⅝	102⅝
27 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	95	95
3 Boston & Me 5s '57	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
19 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	85¼	85	85¼
10 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	100	100	100
8 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
4 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
6 Bul R 4½s '57	84	84	84
2 Bur C R & No 5s '34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	113	113
10 Can Nat Ry 5½s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	103½	103½	103¼
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103⅜	103¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94⅜	94¾
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	16	16	16
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	26¾	26½	26¾
10 Cen Of E & G 5s '51	101½	101¼	101⅜
.. Cen New Eng 4½s '61	71	71	71
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	98	97½	97½
132 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107¼	107¼
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	51	51	51
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	123	123	123
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	79	79
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
2 C&O 4½s '92	120	120	120
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅛	97	97
1 CB& rfg 5s '71 A	117½	117½	117½
13 CB&Q 3½s ill '49	108¼	108	108¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32½	32½	32½
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	39½	39	39
62 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	24⅜	23¾	24¼
50 CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	7⅝	7⅜	7½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	21½	21½	21½
31 Chi NW 4¼s ctf '49	14¾	14½	14¾
8 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	22	22	22
2 Chi & N W 4s '87	34½	34½	34½
2 C R I & P 4½s '52 A	17⅜	17	17
7 C R I & P 4s '88	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	15½	15½	15½
2 Chi Un Sta 4s 63 D	109½	109½	109½
8 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	102⅛	102	102
2 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cin Gas 5s '48 ctf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100	100	100
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106	106	106
7 CCC & St L 4½s '77	93½	93¼	93¼
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	106¾	106¾
2 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	102	102	102
3 Col F & I 5s '70	78	78	78
2 Col & So 4½s '80	57	57	57
31 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98½	98½	98½
5 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	96⅝	96½	96½
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104½	104½	104½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102	101⅞	102
10 Container Cor 6s '46	104¾	104½	104¾
48 Container 5s '43	101¾	101¼	101⅝
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	47⅛	47	47⅛
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	48	48	48
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90½	90⅜	90½
9 D & R G 4s '36	28¾	28⅛	28⅛
1 Det Ed 5s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 El Auto Lite 4s '52	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	73	72¼	72¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	72	72	72
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102	102	102
2 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	85½	85½	85½
19 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅛	100	100
3 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104	104	104
7 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	98	97	98
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	111½	111½	111½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105½	105½	105½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104¼	104	104
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	110	110
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95	94¾	94¾
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	94	94	94
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62 H	42⅞	42½	42¾
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	65½	64¾	64¾
4 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	24⅞	23¼	23¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	68	68	68
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	79	79	79
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105	105	105
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	65½	65½	65½
15 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	57¾	57¼	57¾
14 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97	96½	97
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	10½	10½	10½
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75	75	75
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72½	72½	72½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
4 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95	95	95
35 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	88¾	88⅞
15 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6	6	6
2 JamesF&Clea 5s '59	95½	95½	95½
1 K C South 3s '50	84	84	84
1 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
4 Kresge Found 3½s '47	98	98	98
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	58½	58½
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93½	93½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	56	56	56
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	57	56¾	56¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	101	101	101
3 Loews 3½s '46	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	88⅜	87½	87½
3 Louis & N 4s '4C	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
15 Maine Cen 4s '45	103⅞	103½	103½
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42	59	59	59
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	59	59	59
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	30	30	30
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104	104	104
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	106	106	106
5 MidlEBy&L 5s '61B	101	101	101
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	22	22	22
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	21	21	21
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	75	75	75
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	64	64	64
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88¼	88	88¼
42 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
31 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35½	35⅛	35⅛
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35⅛	35	35
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	30¼	30	30
9 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 MonWPa PubSv6s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¼	93	93
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
7 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88⅛	88	88⅛
1 Namm & Sons 6s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s 5s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
14 Nat Dairy Pr 4½s '45	105¼	105	105
8 NtRRMexc4½s'26asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	3⅞	3½	3⅞
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NengT&T 4½s '61B	102	102	102
22 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106⅜	106¼	106¼
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	94	94	94
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88¼	88¼	88¼
15 NYC cn 4s '98	96¼	96	96
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¼	88	88
3 NYC & HR 4s'42	105	104¾	104¾
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
5 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96⅜	96½	96½
1 NYChk&StL 5½s'74 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	85	85	85
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100	10 0	100
10 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	97	97	97
7 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s' 40	64½	64	64½
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	20½	20⅜	20¼
2 NY Steam 6s'47	104	104	104
3 NY Steam 5s'56	102	102	102
2 NY Steam 5s'51	102	102	102
17 NY Tel 4½s'39	107	107	107
2 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	90	90	90
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
7 Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	102	102	102
Norf Sou 5s'61 A	26½	26½	26½
Nor Pac 4s 96	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
8 Nor Am Co 5s'61	104	103¾	103¾
7 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
3 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	101½	101½	101½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	102½	102½	102½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97½	97¼	97¼
16 Nor Pac 4s 97	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	74	74
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	22	22	22
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	104¾	104¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	109½	109½	109½
7 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	106½	106	106½
7 Otis Stl 4½s '62	91⅜	91½	91½
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98¾	98¾	98⅜
3 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102¼	102⅛	102¼
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	102½	101⅞	101⅞
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107⅜	107	107
1 Pac Mo 1s 4s '38	98	98	98
33 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	66½	66½	66½
10 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅜	100	100⅜
40 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
9 Pen Co 4s '63	103	103	103
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118¼	118⅛	118⅛
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅛	111	111
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107½	107⅜	107⅜
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	107	106⅞	107
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	101¼	101	101¼
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99¾	99	99¾
12 Pen RR 3¼s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Pere arq 5s '56	102	102	102
5 Pere arq 4s '56	92	92	92
407 Phelps D 3½s '52 wi	108⅝	109	108⅝
4 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
13 Phila Co 5s '67	95¼	95	95
18 Phil Elec 3½s '67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Phil Read C&I 5s '49	10½	10½	10½
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60C	86	86	86
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106	106	106
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58¼	58	58¼
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	75¾	75¾	75¾
109 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	21¼	20	21
176 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	111⅜	111	111⅜
37 Pure Oil 4¼s'50ww dr	108⅞	108½	108⅞
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	98	98
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	106¾	106⅜	106¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	106½	106¼	106½
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	117½	117½	117½
2 Republic Steel 4½s' 61	95½	95½	95½
7 Republic Steel 4½s'56	96½	96	96
9 Republic Steel 4½s'50	160	160	160
10 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	100⅜	100½	100½
1 St L S F 4½s '78	22	22	22
1 St LSF 4½s '78 ctf st	19½	19½	19½
1 St L S F 4s '50A	23	23	23
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	35½	35½	35½
13 St L SW 1st 4s '89	83¾	83½	83½
1 StPM&M Uac 4s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 SAtA Pass 4s '43	102	101⅞	102
6 Seab A L cn 4s '45	15	15	15
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	12	12	12
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	10½	10½	10½
10 Shar Steel 4½s '51	108	108	108
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
3 Socony Vac 3½s '51	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	85	85	85
26 Sou Pac 4½s '81	84	83⅝	83⅝
3 So Pac 4½s '69	84½	84	84
14 So Uacs rfg 4s '55	105⅝	105½	105½
9 So Pac clt 4s '49	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
39 So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅛	99	99
16 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	94½	94½	94½
6 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	97¼	97	97
5 South Ry 5½s '56	97¼	97	97
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	93½	93½	93½
27 South Ry cn 5s '94	105¾	105¼	105¼
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	74½	74	74
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
2 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103¾	103¼	103¾
17 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Studebaker 6s cv 45	108	108	108
4 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	106½	106¼	106¼
17 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	86	86	86
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	104	104
8 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	102	101⅞	102
2 Third Ave 5s '37	89½	89½	89½
17 Third Ave adj 5s '60	18	17⅞	18
36 Third Ave 4s '60	48¾	46½	46¾
9 Tide Wat A O 3½s '52	100½	100½	100½
3 Tol&OhCen 3¾s '60	105	105	105
12 Un El Lt & P 5s '57

Mako Victor Over Chinese In Four Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 24 (AP)—Gene Mako of Los Angeles reached the quarterfinal round of the all-England tennis championships today scoring a four-set triumph over S. K. Kho of the Chinese Davis Cup team, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Jack Crawford, Australian veteran, won his third round match from Franz Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia, 6—3, 6—2, 10—8.

The imperturbable Kho gave Mako a surprising battle. Mako's next opponent probably will be Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, second seeded player and finalist against Fred Perry last year.

Victory for McGrath

Vivian McGrath of Australia, seeded seventh, eliminated Josip Pallada of Yugoslavia, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

As play in the women's doubles division opened, Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Germany, eliminated Mrs. A. H. Mellows and Mrs. K. J. Underwood of Great Britain, 8—6, 6—2.

In a second-round match, Alice Marble of San Francisco and Katharine Winthrop of Boston were beaten by Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Billy Yorke of England, 6—2, 6—4.

The American girls, playing a center-court match before genuine royalty for the first time appeared stage struck and gave a poor exhibition.

Andrus-Henrotin Team Wins

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, and her French partner, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, won their first-round match from Anita Lizana of Chile and Margaret Scriven of England, 6—2, 9—7.

Queen Mary, an ardent tennis fan, arrived during the afternoon.

Frankie Parker of Milwaukee went four sets to defeat M. D. Deloford of England, 6—0, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6, today.

Von Cramm Advances

Gottfried von Cramm, of Germany, seeded second behind the American, Don Budge, joined Mako and Crawford in the quarterfinals when he defeated Jiro Yamagishi, Japan's top-ranking player, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Ronald Shayes of England eliminated Fumiteru Nakano of Japan, 6—8, 10—8, 6—3, 6—1.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British Davis Cup mainstay, eliminated 18-year-old Jack Bromwich of Australia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6.

Heinrich Henkel of Germany seeded third, defeated Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Eastern Colleges Are Eliminated From the Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 24—Whatever hopes the East had of placing players in the quarterfinals of the national intercollegiate singles championship tennis tournament now being staged at the Merion Cricket Club were blasted yesterday when the Pacific Coast qualified three quarterfinalists.

Displaying a high grade of play that was not far short of finalists in a national championship the four remaining favorites were forced to play their best game to beat their challengers. Those who watched the matches were of the general opinion that not in many years has this tournament provided such high caliber of play.

In the match between Richard Bennett of California and Donald McNeill of Kenyon College, which was won by the former, 6—4, 8—6, play was brilliant. The gallery sat spellbound as these two collegians put up an exhibition of tennis that even surpassed the Davis Cup play. From base line to base line, hard, rifling shots were exchanged, sometimes volleys lasting for five minutes before a point was decided.

Other results were: Lewis Wetherell of Southern California defeated George Ball, Northwestern, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; Ernest Sutter, defending champion, defeated Morey Lewis of Kenyon, 6—2, 9—7, and Robert Kamrath of Texas defeated Gardner Mulloy of Miami, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

College Baseball Result

Harvard 10, Yale 7.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
MONDAY, JUNE 28
REPEAT REQUEST
SANROMA—Soloist
FRIDAY, JULY 2
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT (Repeated)
SATURDAY, JULY 3
CLOSING NIGHT

GILBERT and SULLIVAN
Immortal Operettas on the Screen in
"THE GIRL SAID NO"
SHUBERT
Twice Daily — 2:30 & 8:30
Prices: 55c to $1.65
All Seats Reserved
A Modern Romance with Gilbert and Sullivan Stage Stars

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Norma Shearer - Leslie Howard
"ROMEO AND JULIET" 1:50, 5:45, 9:36
Ann Sothern — Don Ameche
"FIFTY ROADS TO TOWN"
Next Mon., Tues. and Wed.
Fredric March — Janet Gaynor
"A STAR IS BORN"
KIR 4580 HARVARD SQUARE

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Advocates of the short and choppy stroke as distinct from the long reach and sweep which United States crews inherited from the British oarsmen of Oxford, Cambridge and Leander, and to which many of them still cling will point with pride to the performances of the Washington crews during the past few years, as indicating that the longer sweep of the oars is out of date, and can never hope to win against the newer style. The Ulbrickson type of rowing, they say, with its upright seat and short length, as well as its quick catch at the start, formerly derided as stopping the boat every beat, is just as smooth and much faster, and results seem to prove it.

Columbia, the main applicant of the old-time style from the days when it was first taught here by a former Leander oarsman, has certainly not been able to do much with it, and now that Navy, also a follower of the old style, has modified it to a large extent under its present coach, Charles S. Walsh, and has shown up so well this season, while California is also noted for its use, the new style may be regarded as firmly established.

Certainly, at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday, the Washington and Navy boats seemed to travel along with comparatively little interruption, and did not use any greater number of strokes to the minute, as used to be claimed, though Navy did raise its rate a bit at intervals.

Experts Watch New London

So, tomorrow evening, when Yale and Harvard hold their annual regatta, at which the old-time method has always been practiced, some possible variation may have crept in, to tip the scale a little more toward the new style. There have been rumors to that effect, and the experts will watch for any innovations at New London.

This season may see a number of changes in the polo handicaps, judging from the number of players of only medium ranking heretofore, who are showing higher-class polo than many of the top rankers. Neither Thomas Hitchcock Jr., nor Stewart B. Iglehart, has been able to hold off several of these oncomers, such as George H. Bostwick and Michael G. Phipps, and the Gerry family, all four of them, seem also destined for an increase.

The new method of round-robin play, also, tends to establish a freer chance for closer judgment, and this will have to be watched, to detect whether a steady player, who seldom glitters, but shines with regularity under all circumstances, is not more valuable than an in-and-out performer of only occasional brilliancy, though great. The Argentines, in their recent visits, have indicated this with considerable success, and will be closely observed when they attempt our open championship in September.

Kelley Is Graduating

Another Yale man goes out of the university with a blaze of glory this week, as Lawrence M. Kelley, of many sports, graduates, and incidentally aids greatly in bringing the first baseball championship in many years to his Alma Mater. This is the first time in five years that Yale has won the championship, and the big first baseman has been scoring too many home runs not to have an important share in it.

The victory over Harvard on Tuesday, though of the skin-glove variety, requiring 15 innings clinched the championship, as Harvard had three defeats previously charged against it, and Yale only two. Others who played a great part in the victory were Walter Klimczak, with his hitting, and Ted Horton, the leading pitcher, who fought all the way through the game on Tuesday without a relief, and then batted in the winning run.

Paul Sawyer Wins In Outboard Races

HERBLAY, France, June 24 (AP)—Paul Sawyer, captain of Yale's outboard team, won two events and Fred Nickell, Allentown, Pa., professional, accounted for another yesterday in an international outboard regatta labeled as for the "world championship."

After winning the class C event over a five-mile course in 6m. 56 2-5s. Sawyer came back to take the Jacques Meunier cup, a 15-kilometer race. His time in the latter was 12m. 21 4-5s.

Two Frenchmen were runner-ups in both events. Xemay was second in the class C race and Margariti in the cup event.

Nickell scored in the class X race in 6m. 19 3-5s. with Xemay finishing second in 6m. 30s.

Toledo Signs Babe Herman

DETROIT, June 24 (AP)—Fred Haney, manager of the Toledo club of the American Association, announced here yesterday that he has signed Babe Herman to play left field. Herman, acquired by the Detroit Tigers at the waiver price from the Cincinnati Reds early in the season, was given his unconditional release recently after appearing only as a pinch hitter.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct
New York	34	20	.630
Detroit	33	22	.589
Chicago	31	25	.554
Boston	27	23	.540
Cleveland	27	26	.509
Washington	25	30	.455
St. Louis	19	33	.365
Philadelphia	18	34	.346

Results June 23

Boston 5, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 6, New York 3.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 14, Cleveland 5.

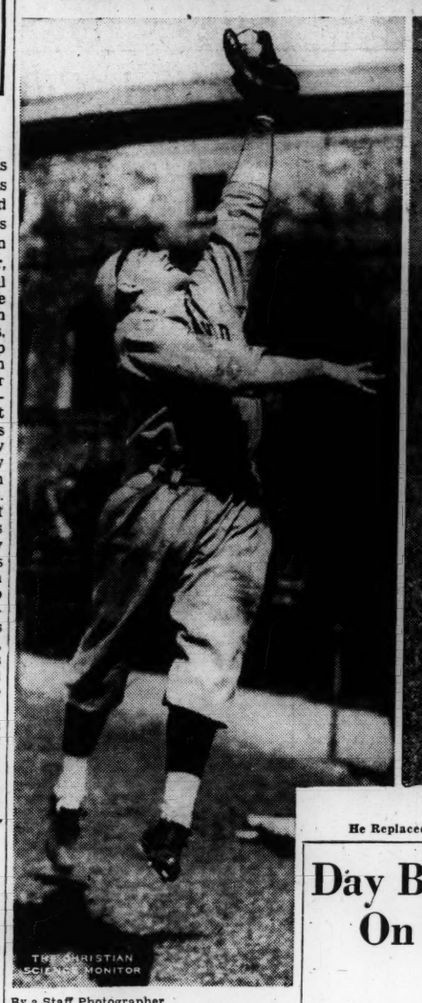
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	21	.618
St. Louis	33	22	.600
New York	34	23	.596
Pittsburgh	31	24	.564
Brooklyn	24	26	.462
Philadelphia	22	34	.393
Cincinnati	21	33	.389
Boston	20	34	.370

Results June 23

New York 6, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0.

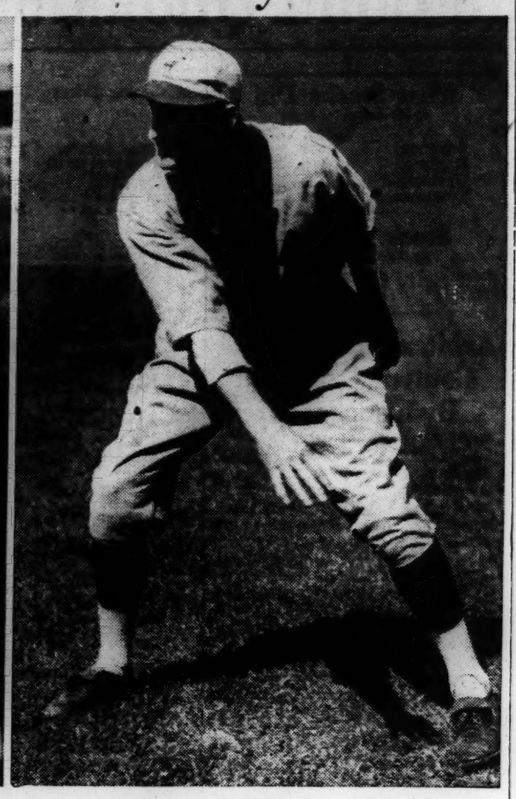
Star in Harvard's 10-to-7 Victory Over Yale



By a Staff Photographer

Second Baseman Art Johns

Hero of Second Harvard-Yale Game. He Was Called to the Pitcher's Box in Fourth Inning and Gave the Best Exhibition of the Day



Outfielder Dave Shean

He Replaced Johns at Second and Made a Three-Bagger in the Fourth Inning

Real Baseball Battle Promised At New London

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	R	H	PO	A	E
Yale	9	3	85	108	326	163	30
Harvard	8	4	77	112	302	116	29
Dartmouth	8	4	77	103	267	128	23
Penn.	6	6	51	95	344	150	30
Columbia	5	7	58	111	291	158	43
Princeton	4	8	67	102	304	140	35
Cornell	2	10	46	87	277	193	35

Result June 23

Harvard 10, Yale 7.

Last year Harvard and Yale met in a third baseball game at New London, Conn., with nothing at stake as the Elis had won the two previous games. It was held chiefly for the purpose of furnishing entertainment to the hundreds of Harvard and Yale followers who had gathered at that famous old whaling city to witness the H-Y regatta on the Thames River. This year the third game will be held tomorrow between the morning and afternoon races; but it will play a far more important part in Harvard-Yale baseball history than did the contest of 1936.

Yale has already won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and Harvard has finished in a tie for second place with Dartmouth; but with Yale winning at New Haven Tuesday by a score of 7 to 6 and Harvard at Boston yesterday with a 10-to-7 score, the Harvard-Yale series for 1937 is now tied and the winner of tomorrow's game will take the series. That means a real battle from start to finish.

After the brilliant exhibition of baseball the two teams gave at New Haven Tuesday when it took 15 innings of intensely interesting baseball to give Yale the victory, the game at Boston yesterday furnished a big contrast. Starting some 50 minutes late, it took 2h. 36m. to play it and in that time every kind of baseball made its appearance

When Yale had amassed a lead of 6 to 1 at the end of the third inning at the expense of Pitchers Curtiss and Walsh, it looked very much as if the Eli were going to take another Harvard series in straight games; but when the Crimson came to bat in the fourth inning, the entire complexion of the game changed.

The real story of the game is to be found in Harvard's half of that inning. It opened with Pitcher Jubitz of Yale giving Johns a base on balls. This was followed by singles by Sullivan, Grondahl and Pinch-Hitter Prouty and a three-bagger by Shean. At this stage of the game Humphrey went into the box for Yale. Lupien, first to face him, singled, Bilodeau sacrificed, Owen received a base on balls, McTernen singled, Johns singled, a double steal and a balk scored McTernen with the eighth run of the inning.

The real hero of the game was Art Johns, Harvard's second baseman. Called upon in the fourth inning to go into the pitcher's box, he gave the best exhibition of pitching seen during the game. He allowed Yale only two hits, struck out four and gave only one base on balls. When you consider the fact that is was the first college game he had ever pitched, his showing was all the more remarkable.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C
Minneapolis	35	27	.565
Toledo	35	27	.565
Indianapolis	31	28	.525
Milwaukee	29	30	.492
Columbus	30	32	.484
Louisville	28	31	.475
Kansas City	25	31	.446
St. Paul	26	33	.441

Results June 23

Louisville 10, Minneapolis 5.
Toledo 11, Kansas City 4.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 6.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2.

Champion Advances

DENVER, June 24 (AP)—Defending Champion John Dawson, Chicago, was forced to go an extra hole yesterday to fend off the challenge of Bob Conliff Jr., Oklahoma City, in the first round of the trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

Day Before Big Race Hard On Impatient H.-Y. Oarsmen

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24—This is not the pleasantest day of the year for the Harvard-Yale oarsmen. Oh, it is nice enough for the visitors, former oarsmen, old grads, merchants and the curious. The competing oarsmen and coaches, however, are an impatient lot.

Everything that can be done by way of preparation for the 85th year of rowing between the two universities has been done. Lean, sturdy youngsters, trained to the minute, are truthfully bursting with pent-up energy which they cannot expand for several hours yet. Even if they could engage in one of the regular workouts it would help.

They must more or less loll around with only a paddle and a few practice starts to wile away time. True, they can engage in some form of recreational fun, but they have trained almost daily since last fall for the big day and their impatience today makes it appear as though tomorrow will never come.

Apart from the combination crew race held this evening, and the waiters' frolic, which rate little or no importance, the first real activity takes place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. At that time, just off the submarine base, the freshmen crews will be sent over the two-mile course which finishes at Bartlett's Cove.

The freshman race will introduce to Yale the first crew under the new coaching regime at Harvard. The Crimson yearlings are a product of Harvey M. Love, former Washington coxswain brought here this year with the new varsity mentor, Tom Bolles. These freshmen will, or should, do pretty well. Yale has a good freshman crew, but the Harvards are expected to make a better showing.

The Crimson youngsters have beaten Tech three times, Columbia, Syracuse and Pennsylvania, losing close brushes to Cornell and Navy. Experts in these parts favor the Crimson to take the opening race. Coach Ed Leader probably will score his first victory over a Bolles-coached crew when the junior varsity shells row over the two-mile course, approximately a half hour later.

During the interim from the jayvee to the varsity encounter, the attention will shift to the third baseball game between the Crimson and Blue. At 7:15 daylight saving time all shipping on the Thames above the railroad bridge, excepting the referee's boat and official launches, will be stilled. The observation trains will be occupied by partisans of blue and crimson and a partial hushed stillness will follow the efforts of the referee to get the varsity eights away.

There, held by the stake-boats, will be two crews of unknown ability. It is true that Harvard went through its first sprint season of success in years and it is equally true that Yale completed a sprint season undefeated. Sometimes such records might indicate great crews. This year, however, neither can claim very much since there have been no good crews in the East to mark for exceptional performances apart from Navy, and the latter beat Harvard. Yale did not race Navy.

Time trials, far from an accurate method by which to judge comparable ability, have been fairly close. The two crews are evenly matched physically, average weight being fractionally 180, height 6ft. 2in. and age 21. Both are equipped with experienced coxswains and powerful strokes. The balance should swing to the crew with the smoothest application of power or the "chain with the weakest link." One faltering oarsman under pressure can lose the race.

In the Yale shell are five of the nine men who were in the Yale varsity boat which lost to Harvard last year who are available again this season; H. F. Shutz, M. B. Hall, Rudolph Montgelas, C. G. Adsit, and W. W. Brown. Harvard will enter the race with five of the victorious crew of last year: R. W. Cutler, James F. Chace, Capt. Edward Bennett, Doug Erickson, and J. P. Austin.

Robert Wolcott and John Clark, 3 and 6 last year, have dropped to the Harvard Jayvees in favor of R. D. Kernan and Dud Talbot. Constantine Mittendorf of last year's Eli varsity is now rowing in the Jayvee shell. Theodore Griggs, last year's stroke, is not pulling an oar in any of the Eli shells this season. The varsity lineups:

Harvard Varsity Eight

Position, Name and Class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Wgt.
Bow—W. C. Haskins '37	Hanover	22	6	2	170
2—R. W. Cutler Jr. '37	Needham	21	6	1	170
3—Dudley Talbot '39	Weston	20	6	3	180
4—R. D. Kernan '37	Utica, N. Y.	22	6	6	188
5—J. H. Gardiner '38	Gardiner, Maine	21	6	3	185
6—Douglas Erickson '38	Swampscott	21	6	3	185
7—J. P. Austin '37	Scarsdale, N. Y.	22	6	2	172
Str.—J. F. Chace '38	New York City	21	6	4	190
Cox.—Capt. E. H. Bennett Jr. '37	Melrose	21	5	7	125
Averages, excluding coxswain		21¼	6	3	180

Yale Varsity Eight

Position, Name and Class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Wgt
Bow—Rudolph Montgelas '37	New York City	22	6	1	178
2—M. B. Hall '37	Grand Rapids, Mich.	22	6	2	175
3—F. G. Geer '38S	New York	20	6	2	180
4—W. W. Brown '38	Kirtland Hills, Ohio	21	6	3	175
5—Rufus Easton '37S	Albany, New York	22	6	5	190
6—C. G. Adsit Jr. '38	Des Moines, Iowa	21	6	7	185
7—Capt. H. F. Schutz '37	Hartford, Conn.	23	6	2	175
Str.—Lewis Johnson 2d '38	Morristown, N. J.	22	6	1	185
Cox.—H. P. Coogan '37	Bronxville, N. Y.	22	5	7	120
Averages, excluding coxswain		21⅞	6	2⅞	180⅜

Yale Crew Ordered Over The Four-Mile Course

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24 (AP)—More than 15 yachts, the vanguard of the colorful fleet that usually lines the Thames River for the annual Yale-Harvard regatta, had anchored here last night as the Blue and Crimson crews completed preparations for their meeting tomorrow.

The most strenuous drill last night fell to the lot of the Yale varsity sweepswingers, who were ordered by Coach Ed Leader to paddle over the four-mile course starting from the railroad bridge and winding up at Bartlett's Cove. The eight rowed the first two miles at 22 and most of the final couple in 23, which was raised to 35 at the finish.

The unofficial time, considered excellent under the circumstances, was 21m. 38s., and raised the hopes of Yale supporters.

Harvard's varsity eight rowed one mile at 32 with the wind and tide in their favor and then, with the junior varsity, freshmen and combination boats, practiced starts.

The Yale javees, frosh and combination boats also paddled up and down the river, but covered three miles at an ordinary pace.

Record Field Enters Intercollegiate Golf

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—A field of 160 entries, a record for the event, will start firing in the 39th Intercollegiate Golf Association championship over the battle-worn Oakmont Country Club course at Pittsburgh, Monday.

The collegian golfers represent 37 colleges and universities, and there will be 26 teams in pursuit of the title won last year by Yale. The previous record entry for the individual title was 131 in 1935, while the total of 37 institutions is one higher than the record set last year. The entry in the team championships is also a record. It eclipses the entry of 21 in 1935.

Charles Kocsis of the University of Michigan, the individual title-holder last year, has graduated and the title will be open.

Favorites in the race for the crown are Willie Turnesa, the Holy Cross member of the golfing Turnesas; Louisiana State's two threats, Fred Haas Jr. and Paul Leslie; Bobby Jackson of Dartmouth and Crawford Rainwater of Emory.

Carl Hubbell Finally Gains Ninth Victory

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York Giants in general and Manager Bill Terry in particular rested with more comfort last night than they have for weeks. The reason? Their ace, Carl Owen Hubbell, who had failed to finish what he started in seven consecutive games, went the distance against the Cubs and beat them, 8 to 4. It was Hub's first complete game since May 19, when he beat Dizzy Dean.

Hubbell's case was reaching a serious state. With him traveling at a normal pace on the pitching mound, the Giants commanded the National League lead. But when the long left-hander ran into difficulty, following his remarkable record of winning 24 straight over a two-year period, the Giants also had trouble winning.

Ninth for Carl

Eventually they slipped out of first place, passed first by the Cubs and later by the Cardinals. But with Hubbell back in good standing, the Terrymen should be headed back toward the top of the race. Yesterday's victory, Carl's ninth of the season, left the champions practically tied with the Cardinals for second place and only one game behind the Cubs.

Hubbell was touched for 12 hits, but the Cubs scored in only one inning. He held an eight-run lead at the end of the fifth, thanks to home runs by Sam Leslie, Mel Ott and Wally Berger. It was Berger's first in a Giant uniform. Ott has hit 12.

The Cardinals kept even with the Giants yesterday by beating Brooklyn, 3 to 2. The Red Birds made only two hits off of Van Mungo during the first seven innings, but got to Roy Henshaw for two unearned runs in the eighth to clinch the game. Dizzy Dean pitched for the winners, fanning seven in gaining his eleventh victory.

The Pirates defeated the Bees again yesterday, 8 to 5, to tighten their hold on fourth place in the National League standing. Pie Traynor's outfit piled up 16 hits facing Boston's struggling mound staff, 14 of which were singles. Russell Bauers, a rookie from Montreal, held the Bees to six hits and handed them their eleventh straight setback.

Hugh Mulcahy, a big right-hander, pitched the Phillies back into sixth place by beating the Reds, 3 to 0. John Van der Meer gave Hugh a battle for six innings, but weakened in the seventh and was relieved. Only four hits were given up by Mulcahy. The Reds dropped to seventh.

Rival Sox Gain

The White Sox and Red Sox gained a full game on the two rivals just ahead of them in the American League standing yesterday, making the pennant picture even more complicated than before. By beating the Athletics, 2 to 0, the third-place White Sox advanced to within two games of the second-place Tigers and within four of the leading Yankees. At the same time, the Red Sox defeated the Tigers, 6 to 5, and stayed within one contest of the White Sox. The Yankees were beaten by the Browns, 6 to 3.

Home runs by Mike Kreevich and Luke Appling brought the White Sox a victory over the A's. Thomas and Fink combined to pitch three-hit ball for Connie Mack, but for a losing cause. Dietrich and Brown limited the losers to five. It was Philadelphia's ninth successive loss.

The Red Sox displayed their comeback power yesterday in taking the opener of their series with Detroit. After Hank Greenberg's homer with the bases loaded in the first inning had established a four-run lead for the Tigers, the Boston club went to work and pushed across five in their half of the same inning. When the Bengals scored another in the second, however, the game was a tie until Eric McNair came home in the eighth. One of the best defensive plays of the season, a relay from Ben Chapman to Jimmy Foxx to Moe Berg, caught Jo-Jo White at the plate for the final out of the game.

Oral Hildebrand stopped the Yankees, giving the Browns their initial victory in the Stadium this season. At Washington, the Senators defeated Cleveland, 14 to 5, with Travis and Kuhel hitting homers.

Samuel Reshevsky Takes Chess Lead

KEMERI, Latvia, June 24 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, held the lead in the international chess masters' tournament today with 5½ points of a possible 6.

A. Apscheneek of Latvia was in second place, while four players—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, E. Steiner of Hungary, Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia and V. Petrow of Latvia—were tied for third.

Six games in the seventh round were decided yesterday and the results of four adjourned games were recorded. The summaries:

Seventh Round

First Board—S. Landau, Holland, defeated L. Rellstab, Germany.
Second Board—M. Feigin, Latvia, lost to V. Mikenas, Lithuania.
Third Board—Flohr drew with Alekhine.
Fourth Board—Reshevsky adjourned with Apscheneek.
Fifth Board—Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, lost to Steiner.
Sixth Board—M. Ozols, Latvia, adjourned with H. Berg, Latvia.
Seventh Board—G. Stahlberg, Sweden, adjourned with R. Fine, United States.
Eighth Board—E. Book, Finland, defeated W. Hasenfuss, Latvia.
Ninth Board—Petrow drew with P. Keres, Estonia.

Adjourned Games

Third Round—Reshevsky defeated Hasenfuss, Stahlberg defeated Book.
Fourth Round—Steiner defeated Feigin.
Fifth Round—Berg drew with Tartakower.
Sixth Round—Mikenas defeated Landau.

Novak Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24—Edmund R. Novak '38, third baseman on the nine for the past two years, has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity baseball team for next year. His home is in Baltimore, Md.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Some 3000 Miles Apart

Last Saturday afternoon saw two of the great track and field meets of the year taking place with some 3000 miles separating them. On the Pacific coast the National Collegiate Athletic Association was holding its annual championship meet, while at Princeton, N. J., the Orange and Black was sponsoring its annual invitation meet. At the former meet practically all of the leading college hurdlers, runners, jumpers and weight-men were striving to win a championship title or at least a point for their college, while the latter took in athletes other than college undergraduates, all of whom were striving for individual trophies and glory. That these meets had fine drawing power was conclusively proven when some 15,000 turned out to see the competition at Berkeley, Calif., while some 20,000 watched the battle for places at Princeton.

Dean Cromwell

Trojans Still Supreme

And when one begins to think about the N. C. A. A. meets, one naturally turns his eye toward Los Angeles, Calif., where Dean Cromwell and the University of Southern California turn out athletic champions year in and year out. Just to show how good the Trojans are in this sport we would call your attention to the fact that Southern California began competing in National Collegiate meets in 1923, when all of the three athletes which represented the institute scored points. In 1926 the Trojans won their first N. C. A. A. team championship, and since that year they have finished first or second every time except in 1932, when they were not represented. That the Trojans owe their 1937 team success to all-round strength is shown by the fact that in only two of the 14 events did they win a first place and yet they picked up 62 points in all. As second place went to Stanford with 50 points, the Indians may well be regarded as the second strongest college track team of the year, especially as Ohio State, which finished third, scored only 28 points. This week end finds the Pacific Coast Conference meeting the Big Ten Conference in a dual meet, and it looks as if Southern California and Stanford would run up enough points together to give their organization victory in the first of these meets which may develop into annual affairs.

Princeton's Great Mile

While the world record for the one-mile run was not broken in the meet at Princeton, it is to be noted that the winner ran the second fastest mile in history and that never before had the first three finishers covered a mile in such fast time. Archie San Romani and Don Lash finished so close together that they were given the same time, although Romani was declared the winner; while Glenn Cunningham, holder of the present world's record, was only six feet behind Lash. The time was 4m. 7.2s., only half a second over the world's mark. Following the meet between the two conferences this week end, when Lash is expected to compete for Indiana University, he will retire from the track for a time; but it is expected that next year will find these three runners coming together in more than one indoor and outdoor meet, and when they do the record will be in jeopardy. There is only one other runner in the country who appears to have a chance to push them to faster time, and that is John Woodruff of Pittsburgh, the Olympic 800-meter champion. It is to be hoped that some day he will seriously train for the mile, and when he does I am willing to go on record as saying that he will set up a new mark for the distance and come pretty close to being the first of those four-minute milers we are all looking for.

Indiana Loses 34 Winners Of Varsity Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 24—When Indiana University athletes report for duty next fall, 34 varsity award winners during the past three years will be absent, owing to graduation this month.

Leading the list are two three-sport men, Vernon Huffman and Kenneth Gunning. Huffman has won seven varsity letters, three each in football and basketball and one in baseball. Gunning has won six awards, three in basketball, two in track and one in baseball. Both men were co-captains of the 1936-37 basketball team.

Hosler and Lash Lost

Willis "Babe" Hosler and Don Lash are the only two-sport men graduating. Hosler has won three letters in baseball, serving as co-captain this season, and three in basketball. Lash has won three letters each in cross-country and track. He was captain of the cross-country team for three seasons and co-captain of the track team for the past two years.

Bo McMillin's football team, facing its most difficult schedule, will be hardest hit in numbers, with 11 award winners leaving the ranks. They are: Capt. Chris Dal Sasso, Huffman, C. W. Norton, Ted Livingston, Nelson Beasley, Roland Obenchain, Ray Fox, Dick Zoll, Roy Eads, Jack Risher and Donas Dischinger.

Five members of Coach Everett Dean's basketball team, four of whom were regulars, graduated, leaving the most serious gap to be breached. They are: Hosler, Huffman, Gunning, Bob Etnire, Fred Fechtman.

Hayes Faces Hard Task

Even Coach E. C. "Billy" Hayes, developer of Big Ten, national and world-champion runners, will have a hard time replacing his varsity graduates, who include: Lash, Co-Capt. Bob Collier, Charles Baldwin, Gunning, Bernard Gill, Loyal Marker, Jack Neely and Pete Stein.

Five men will be lost from the baseball nine. They are: Hosler and Bob Adler, pitchers, and Co-Capt. Russ Grieger, catcher; Herb Queisser, infielder, and Steve Kubic, catcher.

Indiana's minor-sport teams suffer least from graduation. John Tatum is the only wrestler who will be absent next fall. Other losses include: Capt. Bob LaPlante, Sam Klezmer, James Coon and Bill Lucas, swimming; Charles Boswell, golf, and Capt. Ed Tieman and Allen Meier, tennis.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio clouted two homers in one inning against White Sox; Gene Sarazen's 143 was best of five American qualifiers for British open.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	47	14	.770
Montreal	31	26	.544
Buffalo	31	27	.534
Syracuse	31	29	.517
Toronto	29	32	.475
Rochester	27	34	.443
Baltimore	20	38	.357
Jersey City	19	37	.339

Results June 23

Newark 6, Syracuse 5.
Baltimore 3, Jersey City 1.
Toronto 7, Rochester 2.
Buffalo at Montreal (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	32	30	.534
San Francisco	49	33	.598
San Diego	46	38	.548
Los Angeles	43	38	.531
Portland	39	41	.488
Seattle	38	43	.469
Oakland	31	52	.373
Missions	30	53	.361

Results June 23

San Diego 3, Portland 2.
Seattle 10, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 4, Missions 2.

Ranger Wins Seventh Race, Beating Yankee

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated yacht Ranger took Gerald B. Lambert's Yankee as her victim again yesterday in scoring her seventh straight victory in trials to select a defender of the America's Cup.

Ranger drew steadily ahead, once she obtained the lead, and Yankee trailed by 5½ minutes at the conclusion of the 27.7 mile triangular course.

The first ten mile leg was intended as a run before the wind and Yankee gained a temporary advantage soon after her spinnaker was set. Ranger had difficulty with her head sails and there was a delay of more than ten minutes before her spinnaker, said to contain 18,000 square feet of canvas and to be the largest sail ever cut, was flung before the light northeasterly. Once the big kite was set and drawing she took command and at the first turn held a lead of 2m. and 41s.

Blowing out of Yankee's spinnaker probably contributed to Yankee's poor showing on the opening leg. That occurred just as the wind shifted, converting the last five miles of the leg into a beat to windward.

Ranger gained more than a minute on the next 9.2-mile leg, a reach, to round the mark 3 minutes and 47 seconds ahead of her rival.

The wind was from the southeast and light as the third 8.5-mile leg began, thus giving the defense aspirants another spinnaker run, during which Vanderbilt astonished observers by jibing Ranger without taking in her tremendous spinnaker when the breeze shifted slightly. It was the first time the feat has been accomplished in "cup" competition, but Vanderbilt has been up the bay, days Ranger was not racing, practicing the maneuver. As Yankee jibed over, her spinnaker was doused and set again, the conventional but slower procedure.

Yesterday's race began with both sloops going over the starting line ahead of the signal.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N Y MA 6-7632

FARMS FOR SALE

MARVELOUS opportunity. Dutchess County, N. Y., to secure at low figure on account estate settlement, 63 beautiful rolling acres, riding country; enchanting view; century-old colonial farmhouse, restored; heat, water; very accessible N. Y.; taxes under $60; exceptional situation future land value

GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.
Chrysler Bldg., N Y. VAnderbilt 3-7064

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F T D. Hempstead 358

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City. 4th Floor Longacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID for general housework and care of small boy of three. MRS. J. S. HUNT, JR., 718 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

RELIABLE white girl for general housework; sleep in; also nurse for infant Telephone Scarsdale (N. Y.) 2814

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

CHINESE RUG, dining, living, bedroom sets commodes, curio cabinet; many bargains GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (53rd). Circle 7-0361. N. Y. City.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Plate Glass
FRANK R. ZWAHLEN
NYACK, N. Y. NANUET, N. Y.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention
ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West St., Boston

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Radio City Vicinity, 10 W. 47th (400)—Newly furnished private offices; desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $2.50); stenographer.

PAYING GUESTS

BEATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests meals optional; prices reasonable.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
The charm of country and seashore. Attractive rooms with innerspring mattresses, hot and cold water, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace and sunparlor. Delicious home cooked food, reasonable rates Tel. K'port 18. Augusta English.

Mountain Spring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT
High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15. Freedom, N. H

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY GRANDS—Please mention number, size, color; radius 500 miles New York ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th, N Y C.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT
DURANTE REALTY
6814 Fourth Ave. SH. 5-6700

FOREST HILLS, L. I. N Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN S. TYRRELL
11-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs 20 E Parkway Tel 930. Scarsdale, N. Y

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms, single and double; with and without bath; breakfast

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Single and double rooms; free parking place; near The Mother Church. MRS. MacRITCHIE, 78 Gainsboro Street.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients (Endicott 2-3718).

N. Y. C., 91 St., 152 W.—Comfortable outside room, two windows, one flight, private family, $4.50; also transients. BROUGHTON.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St. (12-P)—Room in lovely apartment, cross ventilation, bath kitchen privileges. Tel. CIrcle 7-0447.

N. Y. C., 225 West 80th St. (Apt. 4-S)—Attractive single, $5; also larger; cross ventilation, reasonable, refined, elevator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1608 20th St. N. W.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in residential neighborhood; near points of interest. Decatur 3778.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Double room, twin beds, near bath; ½ block 14th St.; private home; comfortable. Adams 4027.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y Ind 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

UNIVERSITY student, well-bred, experienced driver, wants summer position; can travel. Communicate WILLIAM MILLER, 425 W. 58th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED Swiss woman desires position as governess, French teacher, or plain sewing by the day. Box 91, 1293 National Press Bldg. Washington, D. C.

UNUSUAL woman; trains children happily; good shopper; drives car; helpful companion. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. KEN. 4033.

YOUNG lady ten years present position as secretary to chief executive desires permanent affiliation with reliable corporation; references furnished. P. O. Box 259, Greenwich Connecticut.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, high baritone, experienced Christian Science services, desires church in Southern New England or Southern New York. Write Box R-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

SUMMER BOARD

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N J

SUMMER GUESTS
Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 23-3 Union Lake Lodge, Barrington, New Hampshire.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO. 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P O. ARCADE

Our New Heating and Air Conditioning Department Is Open with a Selection of Modern New Equipment on Display.
FOURTH FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
Children's Shoes $1.99
Oxfords, Pumps, in White, Brown, Black.
Downstairs

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Visit our large and beautiful store
Tel. 228 26 West Putnam Ave.

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds - Bulbs - Plants
Tele. 359 50 Arch Street

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

BEACH WEAR
Dressmaker Bathing Suits
Culottes—Play Suits—Overalls
Beach Accessories
FRANCES CLARK
171 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 224

BE PREPARED
New Electric Fold Back Fans, $1.50 and $2.00
Oscillating Fans, $7 to $20
New Rubber Blade Oscillating Fan, $10
GREENWICH HARDWARE
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
682 MAIN STREET

for Picnics
Frankfurter and Sandwich Rolls
20c a doz.
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
502 Main St (Between Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 4-1341

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.
(Newton, Robertson's Bakery)

FOR FIGURE BEAUTY
Measur-Fit Corsets
MADE BY KELLOGG
Can Be Obtained at
Katherine K Shop, R 311, 293 Bridge St.
THE WALKER SHOP
984 Farmington Ave., Hartford
Telephone for appointment

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meat—Groceries
Sea Food
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Ph. 6300
437-439 West Main Street

Be Sure Your
SUMMER WHITES
are SANITONED at
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
415-96 West Main Street Phone 361

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P M.-4 P M except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 8-4824

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
MILLER TIRES
LUBRICATION
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE., 7-1661

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

GODFREY'S
SERVICE STATION
Esso
Tires
Washing
Repairing
Parking
Products
CROWN and HIGH STREETS

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ANDRÉ & JOHN

Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their
NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel 5-5159

ALTHEA TEA ROOM & SHOP
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
Sunday Dinner $1.00
Gifts—Greeting Cards
210 Main Street Branford, Conn.
TELEPHONE 962

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK
PHONE WORKS 966

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

(Continued)

NORGE
Refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

Stamford Storage Co.
Moving
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
HAULING Safes, Machinery, etc.
Every load insured, of course!
Office Tel. 3-7565 Warehouse 4-3824
Luther Street

Complete Stock of Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits now ready for your inspection.
$16.75 and $25.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

Salute the Fourth—
with a new
White Dress and Coat
M. MOLTASCH AND SON
278 MAIN STREET

Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing Window Shades and Floor Coverings
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co
120 ATLANTIC STREET
Bank with The Fidelity

PATTERSON FUEL CORP., INC.
FUEL OILS
PHONE DAY 4-0616 NIGHT 3-0166
GURLEY BUILDING

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

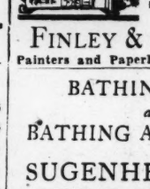
Norge Leads Again
Complete Line of Norge Appliances
NORGE
Refrigeration
Clapp, Rose and Vaughn
11 Lewis St., Off 33 W. Main St.
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129

Women's and Children's
BATHING SUITS
All the best models in three of the leading lines of Bathing Suits. Fine all-wool suits, plain and novelty knits, and dressmaker styles.
Women's Suits ..... $1.98 to $5.98
Children's Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years ..... $1.59 to $2.98
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY CONN.

See our women's bathing suit collection—all wool and fabric. Solid colors and gay prints.
We have your size
$1.98 to $5.00
The Miller & Peck Co.

Why not let us redecorate your home while you are vacationing? Your home will appreciate a new costume though it cannot go places.
FINLEY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Ph. 4-3636

BATHING SUITS
and
BATHING ACCESSORIES
SUGENHEIMER Inc.
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.



Complete Line of
Meat and Groceries
BUNKER HILL MARKET
G. A. COSTANTINI
15 Bunker Hill Avenue
Dial 3-0105, 3-0106

Summer Wear for Boys and Young Men—also for Dad
Wash Suits and Wash Shorts 2-16 65c and up. Wash Slacks, 8-22, $1.59 up. Beach Wear—Swim Suits and Swim Shorts All Sizes
St. John & Sullivan
80 SO. MAIN ST. PHONE 4-4822

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

The Allen Food Shop
136 North Allen Street
Welcomes You to a
Larger Store, Double Its Size
Complete Line of Birdseye Frosted Foods, Fresh Vegetables and General Food Supplies
Phone 2-5931

BUDGET YOUR FUEL WITH BLACKBURN
HI-TEST COAL
COKE OR AMBRICOAL
Phone 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
The Home of Quality
Coldspot Refrigerators
Silvertone Radio
Kenmore Washers
Seroco Paints
Honor-Bilt Furniture
Servistan Rugs
Prosperity Ranges
Craftsman Tools
Allstate Tires
SHOP AT SEARS AND SAVE
164 Court Street

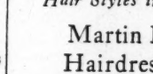
"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
Beautiful 1. Miller Shoes in Summer Colors and Styles. Hosiery and Bags to Match or Contrast with Costume.
Comfort and Elegance in Footwear
40 COURT STREET

Vacation Luggage
Practical High Grade Luggage marks one as an Experienced Traveler. Leather Bags, Suitcases and New Fabric-cases in Blue, Brown and Green, leather-trimmed, smartly striped. 3rd Floor.
McLEAN'S

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED


Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Claremont Shop
NEW HATS for SUMMER at $2.00; Others $1.00—$6.75
A full line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c
HELEN WEIDT SHOP
COTTONS Ripple Chiffon Dotted Swiss.. $1.95
SUITS—COATS Sharkskin Linen..... $5.95
Open Mon., Fri., Sat., Evenings
1347 Jefferson Ave. GA. 6097

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Recharging
Lubrication and Tire Service
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Delaware and Amherst RI 9764

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO. INC.
Complete Line of
Masonry Supplies
BRICK—CEMENT—LIME—PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AVENUE RI. 5090

CORTLAND

Foot Rest Shoes
for Women
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping. Most styles at $6.50
Wood's Boot Shop

GLOVERSVILLE

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Williams & Dye Co.
Esso
Cars Fed for it!
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
NEW AND USED CARS
Sales Room, 309 East Seneca Street
Phone 2191

JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S
You Never Pay More Here for Quality Goods
Jamestown's Big Store

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
10 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Kenmore Haberdashery Inc.
2874 DELAWARE AVE.
Rugby Swim Suits $1.00 up
Polo Shirts 59c up
Open Evenings Del. 0483
QUALITY FOOD DELICATESSEN

Enjoy the Great Outdoors
Everything for the picnic lunch
Salads, Baked Beans, Cold Cuts, Cheese, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
WERNERS
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI 2566

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH 81

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
Attractive Garden Furniture
●
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue
Tel. Larch. 2460

Long Island

BALDWIN

BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
NORGE
Refrigeration
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paints
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Free. 1492

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Charles E. Whitehead & Sons
Hardware, Paints and House Furnishings
14 No. Grand Ave. Freeport 2932

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

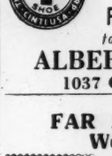
ELMHURST

Medina Beauty Shop

TEL. NEWTOWN 9-2469
90-37 CORONA AVE.
We Specialize in
Permanent Waving and Personal Hair Cutting

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon



Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere
Tel. Franklin 1695
SPENCER-KANE, Inc.
GIFTS — CLOSET ACCESSORIES
GREETING CARDS
Circulating Library
1003 BROADWAY

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westbury Wash Dresses
$3.95 and $5.00
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

DONOHUE'S SERVICE STATION
Grease Change Oil
Wash Simoniz
or generally repair your car
Battery Service Tydol Gas
Cars Called For and Delivered
41-20 150th Street FL. 9-1080

FOREST HILLS

La Penna Beauty Shop

25 PER ITEM
SPECIAL FOR JUNE
Croquignole Permanents
Ends $2.50 Entire Head $4.50
Includes hair cut, shampoo, finger wave.
71-19 AUSTIN STREET
(Over Dunstatter's)
Bo. 8-10141

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FOREST HILLS
SHADE AND FRAME COMPANY
Venetian Blinds, Mirrors Picture Framing
72-60 Austin St. Bou. 8-5824

R. FISCHER
Forest Hills Haberdashery
Complete Line Bathing Suits and Sportswear
107-08 CONTINENTAL AVE. (near Movie)
Bo. 8-8589

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

(Continued)

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FOREST HILLS RUG and CARPET CO.
Formerly M. and H.
RUGS CLEANED
STORED, REPAIRED
Bou. 8-1330 7250 Austin St.

FREEPORT

No Advance in Prices
Leibert's Shoes
17 MERRICK ROAD FREEPORT

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

Your
Hair—Skin—Nails
Skillfully Cared for In an Atmosphere of Relaxation and Refinement.

HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg. Phone Free. 1599

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
"Largest Toy Store on L. I."
FIREWORKS
BICYCLES, CARRIAGES
Repairing Called For
11 West Merrick Road Freeport

35th Anniversary Sale
at
BARASCH'S
BEACH WEAR
61 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
ABRAHAM SIEGEL—J. WESLEY MILLER
A. SIEGEL & CO.
Paints and Wall Papers
Telephones 99 So. Main St.
6100-6101 Freeport, N. Y.

Graduation Cards
Freeport Cosmetic Shop

76 South Main Street
Full Line of Summer Toiletries

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Jantzen Swim Suits
Vacation Luggage
Sporting Goods

GREAT NECK

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
23 GRACE AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME FOOD
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
For sale daily Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies to Order
Beautifully decorated Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Do Not Serve Meals on Fridays
TEL. GREAT NECK 182

COLONIAL Esso STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
7 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For "Safety-Tested"
Used Cars See
Mack Markowitz, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Your Price and Terms
Main and Bedell Streets

Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y.

"The Store Accommodating"
A. L. FRANK'S
DEPARTMENT STORE, Inc.
Hempstead 1893 15-17 Main St.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET
Smart Summer Sheer Dresses
3.95 and 6.95
Large Assortment Summer Millinery
1.00 and 1.95
Specializing in Half Sizes

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 0128

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by FACTORY trained men using FACTORY methods and specified FACTORY PARTS.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
82nd St. bet. Roosevelt and 37th Aves.
HA 9-5555

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

F. P. BUTZ
of H. N. Hensch, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

Frederick's Delicatessen
Roasted Chickens with Dressing and Gravy, 89c each and up
76 Atlantic Ave. Ph. Lyn. 635-R

John J. Lake & Son
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Garden Supplies—Mazda Lamps
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

FRANK'S SERVICE STATION
COLONIAL ESSO DEALER
GENERAL AUTO SERVICE
Standard Products
Putnam Ave. Opp. Union Place
Telephone Lyn. 3164

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Lynbrook 2777
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

The German American Barber Shop
GEORGE BAAL
Expert Hair Cutting
For Men, Women and Children
Specialist in Scalp Care
213-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

½ YEARLY SALE
Our Regular Stock of Matrix, Wilbur Coon, Treadeasy Shoes
Matrix Shoes
Edwards and Pedicraft Shoes for Children
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Est. 1917
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440. Cleveland 3-8789

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., INC.
At Your Service Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Walk-Over
1937 CABANA

Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.
TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL

George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 189-
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Cleve. 3-4785 Night, Call Cleve. 3-6034

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
WHITE HATS, $1.85 and up
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

FRED. MAYDAG
IDEAL DELICATESSEN STORE
HOME-MADE BREAD
Orders Promptly Delivered
87-15 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill 2-0891

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 7239

Marty's Beauty Center

Specialists in all branches of Beauty Culture
282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
38 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

All Leading Makes of Refrigerators
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 Merrick Road

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show proof of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE. BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

NADEL'S
DRESS SHOP
Presenting Select Modes
Coats - Suits - Dresses
41 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 0054

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM COMMUNITY
STERLING SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Complete Line of
SUMMER SHOES
Red Cross Shoes for Women, $6.50
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys, Girls, 3.00 up
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 SO. 4TH AVE. OAKWOOD 7294
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave Phone Oakwood 0101

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1658

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Phone
ENTERPRISE 7002

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter.
6.22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
861 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

STYLE and DURABILITY
CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y
(Free Parking Space Opp.)

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

WHITE
FOR DRESS—FOR SPORT
A Large Selection. The Latest Models. Most Wanted Styles.
$1.96 and up

FISHER'S
SHOE STORE
2968 Third Avenue, near 153rd

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
7-11 A. M. Mon. W&C Fri
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE SELL
Domino Cane Sugar
and Many Other Monitor Advertised Products
SCHROEDER BROS.
VANDERVEER PARK MARKET
1597 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-7620

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

Manhattan

alice morgan, inc.
550 Madison Ave. (near 55th) Bu 8-7745
20 to 40%
reduction on entire stock of exclusive lingerie, negligees, etc.

The Funeral Church
INC.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
69 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0956

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

HUGUENOT PARK
Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
Now is the time to put in your Winter's Supply
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND
Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond, S. I. Tel. Gib. 2-2413

PEEKSKILL
Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y Enterprise 7007

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

NEW YORK

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service. Ph. Pel. 2680

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Satisfactory Workmanship
Intelligent Superior Service
THE SWISS
Cleaners, Tailors, Furriers, Dyers
PROMPT VALET SERVICE
Let us solve your moth prevention problems at no extra cost.
Pelham 1371—We Call and Deliver
251 WOLFS LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.

Permanent Wave Specialist
Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0559 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MOBERG, JR., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

PORT CHESTER

lillian dresses
Unusual Values
No Duplicates
237 WESTCHESTER AVENUE
PHONE 4715

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.
Semi-Annual
SALE
Pure-Silk Crepe and Pure-Silk Satin
LINGERIE
At Money-Saving Prices!

B & M FOOD MARKET

Fruits
Vegetables
Delicatessen
469 Main Street
Phone 6160
Free Delivery

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

GLIDERS
$19.50
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow.
We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

For Fine Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry Gifts! Visit the
S. WEISS CO.
Jewelers
New location at 96 E. Main St.
ESTABLISHED 1923

DYERS Becky DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave
1794 East Ave 1235 University Ave
CALL MONROE 8484

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1875
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this spring.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
53 STATE STREET MAIN 1517
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PARTY. N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—9 to 10 P. M.
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
322 COTTAGE ST. GENESEE 614

ANN AUSTIN ADLER
BEAUTY STUDIO
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."
—JOHN KEATS
399 PLYMOUTH AVE. SO.
GENESEE 487-R

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

Marcel de Paris
COIFFEUR DIPLOMÉ
Permanent Wave Expert
SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE N Y
Telephone Scarsdale 2250

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD TEL SC. 3443-3482
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM Tek
Soda Fountain and Luncheonette Lounge
Breyers Ice Cream

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

The *De Lorme*
GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4584
Hosiery Lingerie Millinery

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET, TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers. Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

HOTEL SYRACUSE MEN'S SHOP
Knox and Dunlap Hats
Rogers Peet Suits
156 E. Onondaga Tel. 2-5990

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

SOCONY
TIRES
BATTERIES
REPAIRING
TOWING
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks - Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Insure With
WILSON
and Save Money
WILSON—Mutual Insurance
134 W. ONONDAGA 2-5036
LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
922 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford Conn.

UTICA

CAROLYN FASHIONS
preferred by fashionable women everywhere are exclusive in Utica at
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Genesee at Devereux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph 3-5139

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
609 CORNELIA ST. { Phones 4-3179
208 GENESEE ST

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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the old idea that modern plumbing and heating is expensive.
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
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Palm Beach Suits, $16.75
TAILORED BY GORDALL Palm Beach FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
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V Get acquainted with our Toiletries Depts. featuring Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardley, Lentheric, Matchabelli, Pierre.
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BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
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"Patronized by Particular People"

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Carhart Beauty Salon
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PERMANENT WAVES
to suit all kinds of hair.
Expert Man Barber
Permanents from $5.00 up
Dr. Parker's Method
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Choice Meat, Poultry
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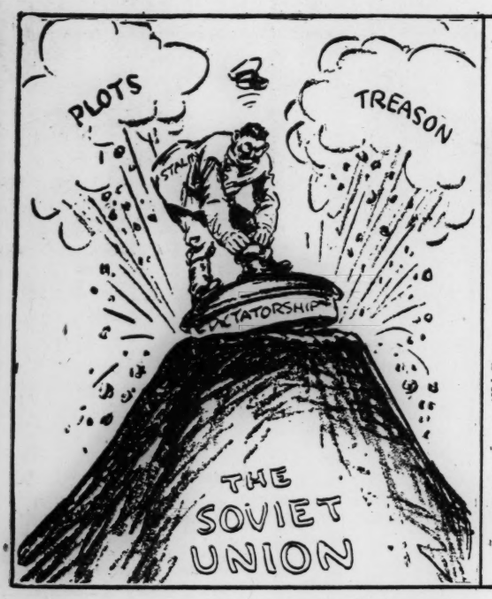
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Cartoons of the Week



—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

What's Wrong Down There in Utopia?

—Brown in New York Herald Tribune

Spoiling a Good Fish Story

—Herblock in Knickerbocker Press

The Problem Child

—Elderman in Washington Post

He's Too Big a Boy for All Those

—Marcus in New York Times

The Real Picket Line

Worth Knowing

THE WALKING AND TREE-CLIMBING FISH OF SIAM IS NO MYTH!

Dr. Hugh M. Smith, former Assistant Commissioner of the United States Fisheries, and one-time fisheries adviser to the Kingdom of Siam, describes this fish in Natural History, the journal of the American Museum of Natural History. The Anabas, as the walking fish is known to ichthyologists, was observed to traverse a distance of 300 feet in 30 minutes, according to Dr. Smith.

Come With Me To Mexico

46

The Cathedral

For more than 100 years Mexico has been trying to restore to the state the temporal and political power which seemed to accrue to the church. In a land with a preponderance of illiteracy, propaganda was more effective in the pulpit than in the press—so severe restrictions were placed on priests. And a final blow was struck when a law was passed which automatically makes any building or grounds where religious teachings are propagated, the property of the Government.

Here and there the masses had been incited to rebel; and even before I arrived in Mexico, blood had been shed. I was in the City of Mexico during Holy Weew, eager to be on hand in case any lids were to blow off.

Good Friday came quietly, and departed uneventfully.

And on Saturday before Easter the fantastic rite of "hanging of Judas" entertained crowds on hundreds of corners.

It was therefore with much curiosity that I slipped through one of the creaking doors of the Cathedral.

I had first walked round this largest church in the Western Hemisphere—designed to be "comparable in size and magnificence to the first in Europe." And an over-all width of almost 400 feet (including the Sagrario) and a side length of 387 feet plus towers soaring well over 200 feet, must surely qualify a cathedral for size. Incidentally, one of the bells in the west tower is 10 feet across at the base, is 16½ feet high, and weighs 27,000 pounds.

As for its magnificence, I must confess that it seemed to me to be a blending of almost every accepted style of architecture.

The cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid in 1573, the site having been occupied by the church completed by Cortes in 1525 on the very ground where stood the great temple of the Aztecs. The work of completing and renovating the huge edifice required more than two centuries, and not until 1813 was it ready for dedication.

As I walked into the dimly lighted massive structure, I was first of all impressed by its interior height—179 feet! Imagine being able to build an 18-story building inside a church!

A choir was chanting routinely to the repeated chords of the giant, musty organ. The faithful were gathered into little clumps here and there; and queues of them were kneeling beside four or five confessional booths.

Nothing smacked of an outbreak of any sort. The Government obviously has the upper hand.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Patience

People are always talking of perseverance, courage, and fortitude; but patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude, and the rarest too.—Ruskin.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The way in which some persons manage to get ahead is outlined in today's cryptic message:

EMOS ZSG DASDB CSFDHES

GASI JMML DG GAS AMJS NP

QANFA GASI RNPB GASOESJUSE

OSVSJI DE DP MXSPNPZ GM

CSGGSV GANPZE DASDB.

Factual Figuring

To the number of different letters of the alphabet which serve as initial letters for names of States of the U. S. —— add the number of States beginning with the word "New" ——; subtract the greatest number of States, the names of which start with the same letter ——; multiply by the number of State Capitals that are named for Presidents of the U. S. ——; and divide by the number of States, the names of which begin with the letter "I" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

This should be easy. Try forming 2 different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A B E L R Y

How Many Changes?

How many changes can be given to seven notes of a piano; that is to say, in how many ways can seven keys be struck in succession, so that there shall be some difference in the order of the notes each time?

Old Sayings

According to an old saying, one might be "as busy as a bee." With this as a hint, try checking the others correctly:

1	As busy as a	dollar	
2	As dry as a	hat	
3	As light as a	bee	1
4	As flat as a	peacock	
5	As red as a	ox	
6	As proud as a	bone	
7	As neat as a	pancake	
8	As black as a	feather	
9	As strong as an	beet	
10	As bright as a	pin	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

A Needed Requisite

At a convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, during an exciting period in their battle for the ballot, President Taft appeared and said that he was not altogether in sympathy with the suffrage movement, as he was not convinced that women as a whole were interested.

Immediately a loud hissing began.

Mr. Taft waited patiently until it had subsided.

"Now, my dear ladies," he remarked, "you must show yourselves capable of suffrage by exercising that degree of restraint which is necessary in government affairs; and that is by not hissing when others do not agree with you."

Um-mmm!

Monitor Camera Club from Burt B. Mader, Needham, Mass.

Purifying the Channel

The channel of a muddy river can always be cleared of muck by the waters which flow in from the river's source and contributing springs (if they be pure); but the river bed must be stirred up if the positive flow is to purify the entire channel. —Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

Quotation for Today

ONE may as well be asleep as to read for anything but to improve his mind and morals, and regulate his conduct.—STERNE.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Mist That Dims

Prejudice is a mist, which in our journey through the world often dims the brightest and obscures the best of all the good and glorious objects than meet us on our way.—Shaftsbury.

In Lighter Vein

Some Job

Two sailors were taking their first ride in a Pullman and they both retired at the same time. The one in the upper berth, hearing a commotion below, leaned out between the curtains and whispered:

"Buddy, are you all right down there?"

"Well, I got my duds off. But how do you get into this little hammock?"

The Impossible

Friend: "Did you raise any cucumbers this year in your little garden, as you expected?"

Bride: "No. The directions said to plant the seeds in hills, and you know our lot is perfectly level."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Play Boxes

An elderly carpenter seeing the difficulty a neighbor had in looking out for her small daughter when there was some specific household task at hand, decided to design play boxes.

Taking old dry goods boxes, he painted them and then lined them with linoleum, making them washable. Then he put rubber from old inner tubes on the bottom to keep them from scratching the floor.

For a temporary place to put a small child to keep him from getting into mischief, such a box is ideal; and he has found a ready sale for the first ones he has made.—R. P. S., McMinnville, Ore.

Brevities

Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker: Vandenberg claims that the Democrats have reduced the number of unemployed to less than 3,000,000, but the Administration indignantly denies it. A Republican can't even say it's a nice day.

Making the Grade With Wool: Those who lament today's lack of really big figures in Congress apparently have overlooked some of the departmental appropriations.

Beaches Smiles: It always seems to take a pair of squeaky shoes the longest to get anywhere.

Slow Work

The mistress of the house went into the kitchen to learn why dinner was so late and found her newly-acquired Irish cook wrestling with the pepper-pot.

"When are we going to have dinner, Bridget?" she asked.

"Shure, ma'am, an it's meself can't say. I don't know how long it'll be takin' me to get all this pepper in the thing through the little holes in the top!"—Montreal Star.

Dramatic Situation

The dramatic critic started to leave in the middle of the second act of the play.

"Don't go now," said the manager. "I promise there's a terrific kick in the next act."

"Fine," was the retort; "give it to the author."

Distinguished Company

"Well, Mary, did you enjoy the charity concert?"

"Oh, it was lovely, mum, and I had a splendid seat near the Mayor and Mayonnaise."—Montreal Star.

Correct

Teacher—"Tommy, name 5 things that contain milk."

Tommy—"Butter, cheese, ice cream and two cows."—Beaches Smiles (Toronto).

Tap Dancer

Monitor Camera Club from Wilbur P. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation Day

(Our Dumb Animals)

Columbia, Tenn.

The lowly mule had its day recently in Columbia, Tenn., where is located one of the largest of the world's mule markets. Twenty thousand people, led by the Governor of the State, took a day off to honor his supposedly stubborn Highness.

A monster parade over two miles long was the main feature. Nearly a thousand mules brayed, balked, and cavorted to the martial music of the local bands. No attempts were made to exclude low quality animals. The most decrepit rubbed a bony haunch against his proud and sleeker brother. It was a day for all mules, a day on which nose-tilting ideas of breed, class, pedigree were cast into the discard.

The Governor himself rode in one of the many beautifully decorated floats, drawn by a six-mule team. Later, he laughingly recalled less pleasant experiences with mules back in his youthful days on a farm. Honoring them was not particularly foremost in his mind then, much less so on a hot sultry day in the fields. But with age comes understanding.

While the mule was the guest of honor, other animals basked in reflected glory. Jennets, ponies, saddle, harness, and draft horses, oxen, cows, bulls, and goats marched proudly in the procession, all brushed and sleeked for the occasion. If their marching lacked military precision, who are we to criticize in view of the spirit that prompted the affair?

Most of us will perhaps see only the humorous aspects of the celebration. But to those who love and respect animal life it has greater cogency. Man is not as callous as he ofttimes appears; buried deep within lies an appreciation of what domesticated animals have done to improve the human race, and will continue to do until the end of time. The affair in Columbia was an outward expression of that appreciation.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Silence Gives Consent

Question: When a full board is present, and three vote for the acceptance of an applicant for membership and three do not vote at all, and the bylaw calls for a unanimous vote to elect, would you interpret this as a unanimous vote?

Answer: Yes. The result may be considered a unanimous vote. Failure to vote is not to be construed as "no" any more than "yes." The absence of noes presumably indicates that all present are in favor of the action. The fundamental is that failure to vote is equivalent to assenting to the wish of the prevailing side.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Some get ahead because they look at the hole in which they find themselves merely as an opening to better things ahead.

Factual Figuring: 18 (all except B, E, H, J, Q, X, Y, Z) plus 4 (New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico) minus 8 (Maine, Mass., Maryland, Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont.) times 5 (Washington, Lincoln, Madison, Jefferson City, Jackson) divided by 4 (Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa) equals 17½.

Letter Juggling: Barley, Barely.

How Many Changes: The result is obtained by multiplying 7x6x5x4x3x2x1, which gives 5040 the number of changes.

Old Sayings: As busy as a bee; As dry as a bone; As light as a feather; As flat as a pancake; As red as a beet; As proud as a peacock; As neat as a pin; As black as a hat; As strong as an ox; As bright as a dollar.

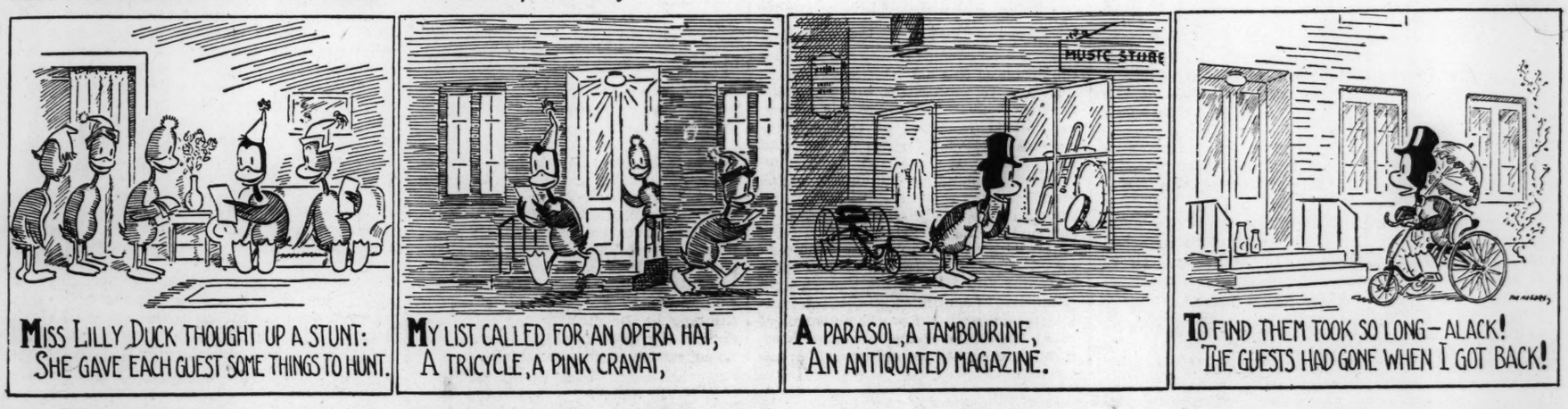
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hard to Be Patient*

By LE PELLEY

SAY—IT WAS GOOD TO FIND YOU GIRLS AND SINGAPORE AND SKIDMORE ON BOARD! HOW DID YOU DO IT?
OUR MOTHERS SAID WE COULD GO, AND WE FIXED IT UP WITH MRS. LANEY AND MIZZENMAST MORGAN
DOESN'T IT SEEM STRANGE TO BE OUT OF SIGHT OF LAND——
YES—IT'S TERRIBLY EXCITING——AND TOMORROW CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST IS GOING TO TELL US MORE ABOUT GANDER ISLAND!
IT'S TIME TO TURN IN NOW—GOOD NIGHT SUSIE—I CAN'T WAIT TILL TOMORROW—
GOOD NIGHT
HAVE YOU BEEN ASLEEP YET, TUBBY?
OH YES—I WAS JUST WONDERING IF IT WASN'T TIME TO GET UP!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The End of the Party*

By THE HAGERS


MISS LILLY DUCK THOUGHT UP A STUNT: SHE GAVE EACH GUEST SOME THINGS TO HUNT.
MY LIST CALLED FOR AN OPERA HAT, A TRICYCLE, A PINK CRAVAT,
MUSIC STORE
A PARASOL, A TAMBOURINE, AN ANTIQUATED MAGAZINE.
TO FIND THEM TOOK SO LONG—ALACK! THE GUESTS HAD GONE WHEN I GOT BACK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Third Term Trifling

GOVERNOR EARLE of Pennsylvania has conclusively removed himself from the list of Democratic presidential candidates for 1940, but not by his nomination of President Roosevelt for a third term. He has removed himself by closing the Bethlehem steel plant at Johnstown. For all their love of peace, Americans will be slow to accept the reason given for that action. They do not relish the abdication of the law before the threat of violence. They do not understand why martial law should be used to stop men from working instead of to protect them in the right to work.

While Mr. Earle's availability has been damaged probably beyond repair, his own bowing out of the race has not convinced public commentators. Indeed they seem to look upon his withdrawal in favor of the President as a backhanded way of putting himself forward. Mr. Earle might have remembered that it is difficult to get credence for such self-denying announcements. It was only ten years ago that Calvin Coolidge said plainly, "I do not choose to run"—and was not fully believed for many months. And now people are saying that when Mr. Earle figures there is no Democrat even "knee high" to Mr. Roosevelt in mental and moral stature he cannot be so self-depreciatory as to include the first Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania in half a century.

Governor Earle is out—whether *for* the nomination or *from* the list of possibilities, according to the way his statement is interpreted. If his failure at Johnstown had not ruled him out, the very words with which he nominates the President should do so:

> Between the third term precedent and the welfare of the country, can any patriotic citizen hesitate as to what course he will take?

Here speaks the worship of personality, the belief in one man's indispensability, which makes for dictatorship.

Let Americans examine this kind of thinking a bit and they will decide that it is not to be trusted either to occupy the Presidency or to recommend an occupant. Governor Earle has made more than ever clear the value of the no-third-term tradition so wisely established by Washington, whose views about the "welfare of the country" and the dangers of personal rule are still first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Relief Muddles On

SENATE and House at length have given the Administration the $1,500,000,000 appropriation it wanted and in the unfettered form it wanted for continuance of WPA. Unemployment relief in the United States apparently will muddle along for another year in the rather haphazard, unsatisfactory and wasteful way it has been going.

Notable throughout the debates on the bill and the various amendments offered to it was a groping and confessed lack of information on the subject by the men who are charged with the responsibility of determining national policy—the members of Congress. The facts about relief and the three years' large-scale experience with it need to be made available.

Defeat of the Robinson amendment destroyed a hope for bringing home to the local communities that benefit by federal spending a slight awareness of a small portion of the cost. The requirement of a 25 per cent local contribution would not have been ideal in its effects, but in the present haze who can discover what is the solution for the relief problem? It might have borne heavily on some municipalities most in need, but flexibility was provided, and it would at least have provided a yardstick. The defection of Senator Robinson as Democratic floor leader and the size of the vote he led, even though yet a minority, is significant.

How well is the arbitrary division of federal and local relief responsibility along the lines of so-called "employables" and "unemployables" working? Nobody knows. It is reliably asserted that so-called "unemployables" from local direct relief rolls have been taking private jobs at a more rapid rate than the "employables" on federal works projects. Is that the case and, if so, why?

This is only one of many questions which need to be searchingly examined and studied in America's plans for distributing assistance to the jobless and needy. The passage of the relief appropriation should certainly be followed by early passage of adoption of the Murray-Hatch joint resolution now in the House of Representatives for a thorough study of the relief problem by a competent and impartial commission. The nation ought to know more than it knows now about relief administration before another appropriation is asked.

THE HOUSE OF Representatives committee on post offices reported against inquiring into alleged refusals to deliver food as mail to non-striking workers in Ohio steel plants. Evidently the committee believes those canned sardines were merely red herrings.

TETAUMATAOKIOKIWHAKATANGITANGIHANGAOTEKOAUAUA TAMATEAPOKAIWHENUA is the name of a town in New Zealand. Although it is hard to tell just what is in such a name, it seems that very little has been left out.

The Van Zeeland Offensive

BELGIAN PREMIER VAN ZEELAND, generalissimo appointed by Great Britain and France to gather information and ascertain if a definite break in the blockade of economic peace is now feasible, has now engaged in informal talks with Mr. Roosevelt aboard the presidential yacht on the Potomac.

The first stage of M. van Zeeland's battle scheme, that of sounding out possibilities in Europe for economic appeasement, has been completed. What he found out has not been made public, but a report just issued in Paris by the International Chamber of Commerce may furnish light. The report, of course, welcomes M. van Zeeland's mission, for it rightly sees the world faced with a choice between a policy of peace and conciliation through international collaboration and one of economic warfare and even war itself through national autarchy or isolation.

Some of the disquieting symptoms noted by the International Chamber preventing the flow of trade are: economic nationalism continues despite the monetary agreement, and large obstacles to world trade remain; armament industries are active, but those not fed by government orders show, in many cases, subnormal production; flow of capital into private industry continues to lag, while speculation piles up big, floating balances which threaten currency stability. While world trade has improved during the first of the year, there is still a big gap between its recovery and that of world industrial production.

Against this the chamber's report says general conditions are now more favorable for economic rapprochement, the burden of indebtedness having been lessened by recovery and by debtor nations receiving higher prices for their exports. Creditor countries, too, are displaying a more understanding heart, thus brightening prospects for a settlement of the wearisome question of world debt.

Reportorial phraseology emanating from Paris says the Belgian Premier is to "discuss the possibilities of a world economic conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull."

The results of his Washington talks will launch him on the third stage of his offensive—a report of these talks to the French and British Governments. No doubt the complexities of the gold situation are among Europe's chief grievances against the United States. Representative European opinion sees America's gold hoard as a central obstruction to stabilization and to restoration of a correct international balance of trade.

Premier van Zeeland's task is a difficult one. The final outcome of his efforts will, naturally, rest in the hands of the three members of the monetary agreement, and more particularly the United States and Great Britain, between which the signing of a trade treaty with currency stabilization clauses is held by competent authorities as a necessary prelude to world economic peace.

"How You Storm!"

IN THE City of Boston, haunt of America's most famous literary men and women—a city mellow with the memories of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Thoreau, Lowell, Alcott—the "schoolboy, with his satchel, and shining morning face," faces a serious handicap in entering the Athenian race. He now has been deprived of that important work of Shakespeare—"The Merchant of Venice."

Committeeman Maurice J. Tobin introduced before the School Committee protests from Jewish organizations that "Shylock does not typify the Jewish race." Every year some classic is either banned or threatened with banning from the Boston public schools through the advocacy of a small but determined group. "Captains Courageous" last year was relegated to the optional list of readings because of a complaint presumably made by Negro citizens.

Within recent months the works of Victor Hugo were removed from the reading list in a New England city high school because of references which displeased members of the Roman Catholic church.

With all reasonable sympathy for the Jew who does not wish his race to be falsely represented, what, we might ask, would happen to English literature if each race should rise in similar protest. After all, a character, even when evolved by such a master as Shakespeare, must have "a local habitation and a name." Lady Macbeth was no lovable personage. Neither was Claudius, King of Denmark. King John was hardly a model monarch, in play or history. Yet Scottish and Danish and English parents do not feel that these characters of one of the greatest of all writers should be ruled out of the required reading in the public schools. And some of the greatest Jews in the theater have chosen to play Shylock.

Exaggerated racial pride or sensitiveness can be just as troublesome to national and international relationships as racial prejudice.

Even a partial elimination of the classics from the schools cannot be regarded with complacency. It might be well to recall the words of Portia, at the trial:

> 'Twill be recorded for a precedent.
> And many an error by the same sample
> Will rush into the state: it cannot be.

We hope it cannot be.

From a Military Attaché

Book News of the Day

WHAT is a military attaché? The answer cannot be given in a word or two; at any rate, it takes one writer a good many thousand words to tell the story of his service. TWENTY YEARS AS A MILITARY ATTACHÉ, by T. Bentley Mott. (New York: Oxford. $2.50.) But in the telling he circumnavigates the globe, carrying his readers on his magic carpet to Paris, St. Petersburg, London, Rome, Constantinople, Berne—finally to France where the A. E. F. had embarked upon its mighty undertaking.

Incidental to his world wanderings, Colonel Mott lets drop in his leisured fashion a lot of detail as to the function of the military attaché—generally considered by the average citizen a cross between a federal sleuth in false moustaches and an army officer with shiny boots spurred to his desk in some luxurious embassy abroad. However, these functions seem to vary according to the country to which the officer is assigned.

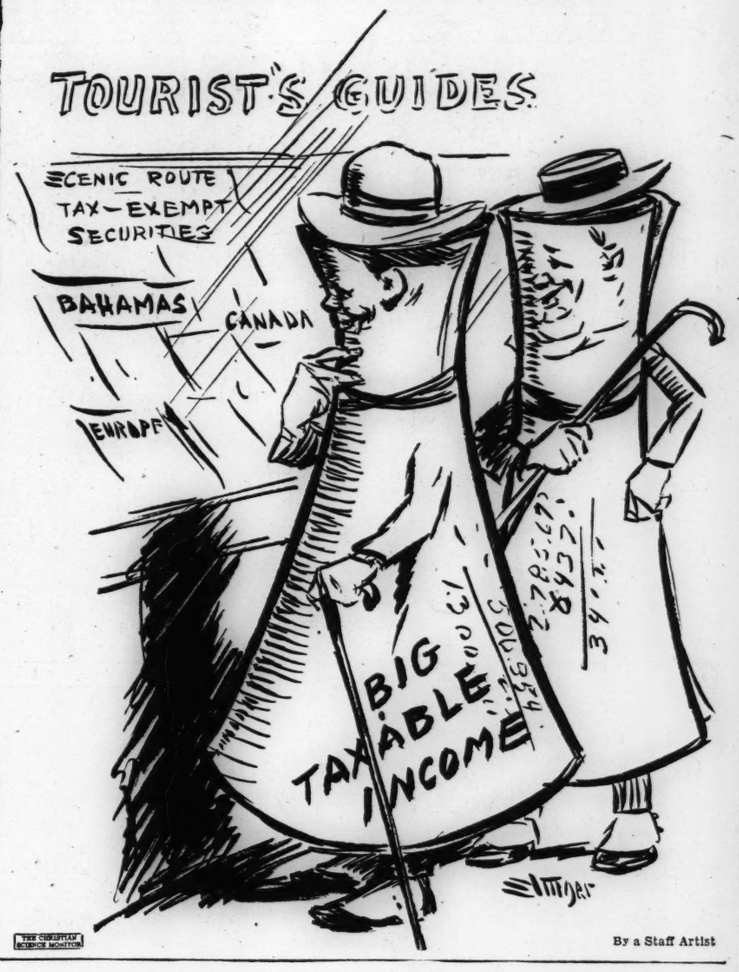
If it be some South American capital, he is less interested in arms than if he were assigned to Berlin, for instance; if he is in Tokyo, he is much more concerned with army maneuvers than if he were in Switzerland. Evidently, when there is a possibility of learning something that will be of interest to American military potentials, American representatives abroad must be most on the alert. Even so, Colonel Mott states that almost always Germany and France have been the most interesting nations to a military attaché. His book was written, however, before Great Britain stepped into the current arms race with its stupendous program.

Aside from all that, a military attaché has to be a career diplomat of sorts. His social contacts are vital to his task. Liaison becomes a part of himself. What Colonel Mott has to say along these lines is of enthralling interest at times, although he has met and associated with so many distinguished men and women that he is almost too casual about it all.

Perhaps some of the side references are of most importance. The Colonel does not think much of West Point's system of discipline, for instance, and he tells why in rather brittle fashion. His warm praise of Pershing is enlightening, for he saw him frequently and at the dramatic moments when the man's talents showed to greatest advantage. He remarks on the fact that the American soldier came through things "over there" with a wide respect that seems almost worth the price it cost. He also talks amusingly about uniforms for diplomats and what a lot of trouble this question has made; adding for himself that the present compromise of full dress in daytime is just about as appropriate as if Babe Ruth went to bat in a derby: "Since any self-respecting man feels uncomfortable when he feels conspicuous."

It is a good book that is especially recommended to those who are interested in getting beneath the surface of international affairs. E. B. H.

"Where Shall We Go This Year?"



By a Staff Artist

Dinner With the Carpenters

LONDON

KING GEORGE V was a "fishmonger." The present King of England is a "shipwright." One might think that the son had moved up one on his father. But actually in order of precedence among the seventy-eight City Guilds, or Livery Companies of London, the Fishmongers are placed fourth and the Shipwrights fifty-ninth. Needless to say the late King never served his apprenticeship slapping cod onto the scales or filleting plaice any more than George VI learned the art of riveting. It is just another example of those strange old English customs.

If outside people think of these city companies at all it is in terms of colossal banquets, rumor of the sumptuousness of which occasionally filters through to the outside world, and their association with certain well-known schools.

I was as ignorant as anybody when I was honored with an invitation to dine with the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. I didn't even know then that George V had been a fishmonger. My host had never disclosed the secret that he himself was a carpenter. I knew he was a solicitor by day. I arrived at the Carpenters' palatial hall and was introduced to a number of distinguished-looking men in full evening dress. There was not a walrus mustache among them; not a bradawl to be seen anywhere; only medals and decorations and mayoral-looking regalia worn by the company which made me feel very much undressed.

"Will there be any carpenters?" I whispered to my host.

He kindly explained that the City Guilds were formed centuries ago by craftsmen. They flourished and grew rich. Ancestors of members had different callings but retained their interest in the activities of their Guild. Entry is either by patrimony, by serving as an apprentice to a freeman of the company or by redemption. Admission is usually subject to payment of considerable fees. Many of the greater companies have lost all connection with the trades whose names they bear.

To return to the Carpenters, their banqueting hall is so large that the diners seemed to disappear over the horizon. I sat next an eminent judge and near the Major of the Tower of London. Their conversation was so absorbing that I forgot to count the courses. But dinner took three hours. A woman entertainer sang at intervals. Finally the "Loving Cup" went the round. Fortunately it was so large that one's head went right into it and there was no risk of offending the hospitable Carpenters by being seen not to drink their beverage. The ceremony was fascinating to watch.

Two people stood up facing each other; each had to bow in certain rotation and wipe the cup with a napkin for the other. Behind them stood their two next-door neighbors, protecting their backs from attack while the heads were in the cup—a relic of days when it was not unusual to be stabbed in the back. It was all very difficult if you hadn't done it before. There was the awful possibility of wiping the face of the judge instead of the rim of the cup, or of getting one's arms hopelessly entangled with those of one's partner or opponent, whichever way one preferred to regard him. I was prompted, however, by a waiter who must have detected that I was a novice.

My evening with the Carpenters left me with the impression that the liverymen of the City Guilds are an unusually kindly lot and that their companies are excellent institutions and deserve to survive many hundreds of years more. They may spend a lot on their dinners but I believe that they also spend about £800,000 a year on schools and important charities.

As for their strange ceremonials, it is best never to be surprised at anything you are asked to do when in contact with traditional England. I never have been since the evening I first dined at the high table of my old college, Clare, Cambridge. After dessert a silver bowl of rose water was passed round. The Dean next to me dipped his napkin in and wiped the back of his ears. I thought it must be some ecclesiastical custom until he whispered to me to do the same.

"The Dons of Clare were once accused of not washing behind the ears," he told me afterward. "Since then they have always taken this precaution."

I still don't know whether he was pulling my leg. But I am now ready to stand on my head at any of these functions, if told to—and keep a straight face.

PETER LYNE

North . . South . . East . . West

Unending Adaptations

By Frank L. Perrin

TO THE casual student or observer, as well as to the recorders of contemporary history, it may appear that the times of crisis or trial in human affairs recur in cycles, somewhat irregular, but quite definitely marked and catalogued. Superficially this may appear to be the case. Perhaps it is not a fact established. As those who by actual contact with national and world affairs look backward a score or two score years, or more, it is realized that their heritage from earlier generations was the confident assurance that from the experiences and vicissitudes of courageous, zealous, and usually wise pioneers and founders, the basis had been established, at least in America, for the continued building of the simple but stable superstructure of democratic government.

In the two decades immediately following the war of the '60's, there was, despite the perplexing problems imposed by politically directed reconstruction efforts, a gradual and encouraging return to normal industrial and governmental conditions. Contentment and prosperity went hand in hand as the resources of the then but partially developed West added to the material wealth of the people. Into the country, from every part of the Old World, poured almost uncounted millions of men and women and children, attracted by opportunities not previously enjoyed.

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Under their adopted flag they were content to work and adapt themselves to new ways and new methods, to the regulations imposed by laws they themselves had part in enacting. The record of social and productive achievement in those years, and in the two decades following, has not been equaled in any era of which the people of this day have knowledge.

By the very processes which enabled the new country to stabilize and solidify its natural resources of culture, progressive education, respect for law, and love of home, it assimilated, by nurturing and encouraging, millions of immigrants of alien races, varying creeds and sometimes fantastic preconceptions of government. As we look backward from today, without examining the panorama too closely, the impression is that these leavening and assimilating processes, all productive of continued growth, were uninterrupted until the world holocaust of 1914. Meantime there was developed, through thought, perception and application, many of the devices intended to add to our comfort, convenience and security. We progressed, eventually, to and through the era of cranks and handlevers to one of self-starters and automatic machinery.

After, rather than before the World War, the realization began to dawn upon the sensibilities of thoughtful people everywhere that something had gone amiss, that in the great fabric so hopefully and industriously woven there had suddenly appeared a jagged rent. The contour and shapeliness of the thing so skillfully woven had in some way been distorted. Not until then did those who regarded the change as an ominous portent begin to look about to discover the supposed cause. The search has been long, but not vain. Dr. Alexis Carrel, speaking a day or two ago in Brussels, said that mankind has been too slow in adapting itself to the new world it has created. "Man," he said, "needs better knowledge of himself, especially of his spiritual life."

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Dr. Carrel proposed the establishment of an "institute of the science of mankind, to study man's spiritual, mental and esthetic attributes in relation to the conditions of the modern mechanized age of speed." Incidentally he observed, apparently speaking to the same subject, that "nervous disorders, insanity and moral corruption" are more dangerous to the human race than any of the so-called malignant or communicable diseases.

Of course there are those who will not agree with the learned doctor that the need is that we all undertake to adapt ourselves to the world we have set up around us. The need, rather, is that by greater effort and more consecrated endeavor we adapt, or readapt, world conditions to conform to those standards which, through carelessness or indifferance, have been lowered.

Conforming to inviolable law, there can be maintained no static condition in human affairs. We progress or retrogress, rise higher or sink deeper, by force of unavoidable necessity. In the last analysis the choice is our own. No one can make it for us, and no changing mundane conditions can alter this incontrovertible fact. Let us be slow to accept the advice to adapt ourselves or our thinking to the dictates and influences even of this new world about us. We owe no concession to material things.

The Wide Horizon

Italy—Self-Sufficient

By Paul Cremona

ROME

FASCIST Italy has no intention of abandoning the intensive campaign undertaken a year ago to attain complete economic self-sufficiency in order to enter into an economic system controlled by the "aggressive" democracies. This decision is final. It is the Fascist reaction to the economic sanctions enforced against Italy by fifty-two nations during the Ethiopian conflict. "Those who had run the risk of being strangled by the rope of economic warfare know what to think and how to act." This statement was made by Benito Mussolini in a recent address to the General Assembly of the National Council of Corporations, which is the supreme economic organ of the Italian nation.

"For some time past," the Fascist Dictator declared, "more or less responsible elements in the so-called great democracies (there would be much to be said about these democracies, beginning with that which up to a month ago had no knowledge of or forbade collective labor contracts) had wanted the so-called authoritarian states to give up their plans of self-sufficiency in exchange for certain vague counter-advantages. For us this is impossible. In a world armed to the teeth, such as it is today, to lay down the weapon of self-sufficiency would mean that tomorrow, in the event of war, we should be at the mercy of those who possess all that is required for war without limits of time or consumption."

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This is how the Duce defined the Fascist policy toward self-sufficiency. Considered from this viewpoint, self-sufficiency was a guarantee of that peace which Fascists firmly desired and an impediment to eventual aggressive plans of wealthier nations. Italy holds that the attainment of economic independence is an essential condition to ensure the life, the future and the power of the Italian people. No compromise on this problem is possible. Hesitation would be fatal.

It is with such ideas that Fascist Italy is facing its economic future. Foreigners, and in this respect the great majority of Italians as well, had hitherto been accustomed to look upon this country as a nation incapable of great industrial development owing to lack of raw materials. Signor Mussolini has now declared that, during the past six months, the progress in the struggle for economic independence had been so great that victory was already within sight. Italy is or shortly will be surprised with the principal raw materials from her own soil or that of her African Empire. He gave figures to show that, in addition to being a strong military power, Italy would shortly become economically strong.

These surprising results have been obtained by natural scientific research, the greatest possible exploitation of natural resources, the substitution of home-made for imported goods, and, above all, by a stimulating campaign to achieve self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time, even at the cost of great sacrifices.

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As all students of economic problems are aware, a policy of self-sufficiency undertaken by a government for political purposes differs substantially from that natural and spontaneous self-sufficiency policy which sometimes is the result of the free inter-play of economic forces. This difference is best seen in the cost of raw materials produced by countries which have adopted self-sufficiency for political motives, a cost which is greater than that of the same materials that could be imported from foreign countries. Such is the case with Italy.

In other words, the Italians will have to pay a price for achieving self-sufficiency. The fact that self-sufficiency has been ordered by the Italian Government entails a rise in the cost of raw materials, and this must be borne by the Italian people. One or two examples can aptly illustrate this economic truism. It is a well-known fact that gold exists in this country. Hitherto no attempt has been made to extract it. The reason is that, in Italy's case, the production of gold would not be remunerative. Capital invested in the gold or some other industries, which have hitherto been altogether ignored in this country, such as coal, would not yield the necessary profit.

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And if the State is performing a task which private industry did not care to undertake in the past because it was considered by the latter as unprofitable, the conclusion is that the state—and, ultimately, the taxpayer—is to meet the loss. Italy's self-sufficiency program is largely due to the world's armament race.

It is argued that since Italy, were she to abandon her self-sufficiency policy, would necessarily have to import raw materials for her armaments' industries, thus sustaining heavy sacrifices, it is just as well that she should now make the necessary sacrifices to develop her natural resources, and thus assure for herself the largest quantity of raw materials, even at a high cost. Only a limitation of armaments, implying a reduction of imported raw materials, could induce the Fascist Government to modify its present economic policy.